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THE NATIONAL ERA.

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CHRISTIAN THOUGHT ON LIFE.*

The author of this volume of religious discourses is more widely known as a contributor to magazines, and a public lecturer, than as a preacher. The preface informs us that these sermons were not written for pastoral purposes. They are, as they purport to be, "Discourses on Life," assuming now the form of the lecture, now of the sermon, and occasionally combining with these the meditative and easy flow of the essay, as the writer's moods have suggested.

It may be that to this freedom in the use of the form we are indebted for many of the best pages of this admirable volume; for the religious life is capricious in its literary manifestations, and does not always, as the old weariness in the churches indicates, appear at the call of him who writes with a parish upon his shoulders and a Sabbath at his heels; rather of him who in a day of clear, intense life feels moved to write, with no fear of the doctors, and no purpose save the expression of himself, the truth that successive years of thought and feeling have given him.

We value, therefore, more highly these discourses, because coming from a writer out of pulpit and pastoral relations, yet who knows the outer and inner world by such fulness of experience as has been granted to few preachers.

In estimating the value of this book it would be unfair to separate it from its author's personality. Those are fortunate indeed who can read it with the commentary of tones, looks, and gestures, which the friends of Mr. Giles especially will never wish to forget, and it is no disparagement to the writer to say this.

Mr. Giles was made to *speak* to men, and only before an audience is he in full possession of himself. Indeed, the practiced eye can see that these discourses were not written in solitude; for in his study he yet sat before that surging tide of human faces, and felt tingling through every nerve, the electric shootings of a thousand beating hearts.

Those who read his book with no thought of this will miss its interpretation; the voice that rolled its impetuous tide underneath these waves of thought and emotion, and bound reasoning and quiet humor, and sudden leap of fancy, and swift spiral ascent of passion, and the gushing of a deep heart into one whole discourse—the face even a more obedient servant of the spirit—and above all, that mysterious and instinctive feeling between the orator and his audience, which anticipated conclusions, plays with rhetoric, snaps chains of logic, and sweeps along speaker and hearer triumphantly from point to point, telling in secret what is not said, and leaving a sense of satisfaction which the printed words of the discourse will never impart to a critical reader. Fortunate, we say, then, are those who can read this book in Mr. Giles's personal atmosphere. It has revelations for them, which it has not for others; for things only hinted here, become plain enough with such a commentary. We make no apology for introducing this consideration. Any man has more about him than he can put into proof sheets; and years of intellectual, emotional, and imaginative life, may have conspired to modulating a tone, or drawing a line across the brow, or guiding he wave of an arm, lifted in a moment of enthusiasm above a listening assembly.

And the same consideration must come into our estimate of the author's style. It is the style of a man who always talks and writes to an audience—who is so sure of its sympathy that he will whisper in its ear what he can hardly say to his bosom friend. Hence its great simplicity; for he who can feel the heart of a multitude beating against his own, need not wrap himself in obscure or ambitious phrases. Hence its wonderful flexibility; now level, terse, airy, declamatory, undulatory, or, in higher moments, springing like a spire of flame from the earth, or reposing awhile on quiet uplands of contemplation; for all these moods does the soul of the speaker assume to his hearer. And here, too, is the explanation of its fulness, almost wordiness; this is not troublesome to an audience when a great man is behind the words. Yet its rare purity of diction is a beautiful proof of a delicacy of taste which never throws dust in that "well of pure English undefiled," which has too often in these latter days become a mineral spring, whose waters leave upon the palate unsavory reminiscences of a hundred new schools of literature and eloquence. To say that the style of these discourses is unsuitable, is then to question the spiritual instincts of a man whose life has been passed before appreciating audiences. Its apparent defects, sudden transitions, and incongruities, are often in obedience to more subtle laws than those taught by Whately and the Universities.

A thousand men in one room will soon tell a speaker how he must talk to them, though they only listen; and Mr. Giles has not been instructed by this great professor of rhetoric in vain.

It is not our purpose now to inquire how far these peculiarities of the author's literary position have modified his original mental tendencies; neither do we pretend, in the space here allotted us, to do justice to the various manifestations of his power. This would involve a criticism of his essays and lectures and other productions. Our intention is to indicate a few leading characteristics of his mind as they appear in the volume before us.

The first thing that impresses us in these pages is the author's firm grasp of moral principles. He feels the reality of the laws that make Christianity, and the facts upon which it is founded, as few men do. The of Worth of Man, the Value of Freedom, Reverence, Faith, and Forgiveness; the Purpose of Life, the Boundary Between Knowledge and Mystery: of these he is intensely conscious, and he writes always under the subduing or inspiring influence of such a consciousness. But we must think his appreciation of these facts is more vivid, as they appear in their outward manifestations, than in their interior spiritual relations. His eye turns more naturally outward, towards moral laws, incarnated in persons and events, than inward, towards the secret growth of the religious life. He is content to look upon truth, love, and beauty, and, through reverence and endeavor, grow unconsciously into their resemblance. He shrinks from exploring those perilous mazes of the inner life where the sharpest eye often fails, and the stoutest heart beats fast. Thus he fills us with a healthy and hearty admiration for excellence and a horror for sin, rather than reveals our own souls to us. We do not read and say: "Come see a man who told me all things that ever I did;" but we do come from him glowing with aspiration for every thing great, good, and lovely.

The same tendency leads him to contemplate human life rather in its objective aspects and its results than its secret sources and subtle relations. Historical groupings in his pages naturally illustrate great principles, and his pictures from private life are usually copied from its common and obvious appearances. Nature, too, in its grander outlines, and its broad spaces of light and shadow, is the object of his love and reverent sympathy. In all these discourses we have the outward procession of life rather than the inward analysis.

There are few of those sentences which so often in Martineau flash a strong light into the deepest abysses of our souls. Yet, the author has lived deeply, as we discover from his *mode of contemplating the outward*, and we prize too highly the advantages of his method, to complain that he attempts not the more doubtful and difficult task of showing us ourselves.

The manner in which principles are apprehended depends upon the combination of intellect, imagination, and passion, in the nature. The intellect of Mr. Giles is broad, healthy, and generously appropriative, rather than critical, or metaphysical. Facts and opinions do not lie in such relations in his mind that we read every page as a step in the elucidation of a system; neither are we always satisfied by his attempts at metaphysical analysis; in truth, those pages seem to us the least valuable in the book. Neither do we look for delicate appreciation of the shades of personal character, or any very critical estimate of motives or actions. He deals with principles in their outlines; walks over long tracts of thought with a free step and a joyous mien, and is ever ready to welcome a new idea, without fear of disarrangement to his own mental furniture. We receive from his intellect a refreshing feeling of manliness and clear common sense, in a greater degree than from that of any writer of sermons we know.

But the highest thing done by our author is always the work of his quick and generous sympathies. His heart is as wide as the race of man, and one throb of it will often bring him alongside of great masses to whose hearts he discourses with power. He bears us along upon the swift torrent of his passion with no fear of wreck; for emotion so healthy and comprehensive as his can always be trusted.

It is no small praise to say, that in a book abounding in passages of pathetic and exultant feeling, we cannot point to a line of unhealthy religious sentimentalism. His heart is as true as it is deep and tender. His power of intuition, united with an imagination which vividly realizes and pictures what is suggested by every other faculty, often conducts him to heights which men of far stronger and subtler intellects in vain attempt to scale. While he rarely reposes in those elevations of serene contemplation, where truth is seen in a white light, he is often poised a moment above the clouds, and gives report of strange and beautiful things there seen. A better combination of faculties could hardly be desired for a great popular preacher than this; an intellect generous and robust, as well as sensitive to delicate impressions; a heart on fire with passion for the great, and good, and beautiful; and an imagination pictorial, and kindling at the sight of new truth. While these are not, perhaps, the qualities of a great creative mind, they constitute a nature lying open on one side to the reception of all that is highest and best, and full of attractive power on the other to draw men up to their worthy appreciation.

We have no space for extracts—in truth, we prefer that our readers should buy the book and make their own. We, however, have read with peculiar pleasure the discourses on the "Guilt of Contempt," "David," "The Spirit of Christian Forgiveness," and those pages of calm and sweet reflection in "Evangelical Goodness" and "The Weariness of Life," which seem to us in the author's best manner of thought and expression. But every sermon contains stirring and eloquent passages; and we leave the book, heartily thanking the writer for having given us a new reverence for Christianity, more strength for action and endurance, and a firmer faith in His goodness, to whose glory powers so rare and commanding are here worthily consecrated. A. D. M.

* Christian Thought on Life. In a series of Discourses. By Henry Giles, author of "Lectures and Essays." Boston: Ticknor, Reed, & Fields.

For the National Era.

BESSIE LINDSAY; OR, THE HOYDEN TAMED.

BY MARY IRVING.

[CONCLUDED.]

Three years and more had flown away. Charles Franklin's visits to his adopted home had grown more frequent and flying than the yearly ones of yore. Bessie was evermore his faithful correspondent, and her lively letters kept a well-spring gushing in the sober heart of his theological life. Three years had not left her a little girl, although they could not be said to have *sobered* her into womanhood. Wilful and winning as ever, she was almost dangerously fascinating in her young beauty and awakened wit. From the pupil of her cousin, she had risen to be the confidant of his every purpose—the sharer of his every joy and sorrow. Books were strong links in the chain that circumstances had thrown around their hearts. The dashes of her light pencil enlivened the margins of his "Shakspeare" and "Ivanhoe," and a lock from the brown braids of her hair lay nestling among the sublime mysteries of his "Paradise Lost."

Unconsciously, Charles had grown to regard her as something belonging to himself, and now the thought was at times most painful. His own vow at his mother's death-bed, and his own plans, purposes, and wishes ever since, had bound him to the self-denying life of a missionary. Was the thoughtless, wild-spirited girl a fitting candidate for the "Cross and Crown?" Yet he knew how strong was the tie that bound Bessie's heart to his; and he trusted firmly by this to draw it into the same path of self-denial. He sought not to break that tie. She had often told him—and her eyes had said more than her impulsive lips—"Cousin Charles! my destiny is in your hands; I shall be what *you* shall make me!"

Strong is the power of a mighty—a master—spirit. It bursts, with the sweep of the uncurbed ocean, over all obstacles, and bears down human hearts in myriads at its own wild will. But there is a point where Omnipotence saith to the mightiest human influence, as it said to that stormy wave, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther; and here shall thy" pride "be stayed!" Charles had yet to learn the truth, that to angel or mortal was never delegated the power to touch the chord that draws the heart heavenward! His theological studies were ended, but circumstances offered to detain him a year from his destination; and it must be owned that the delay was a source of satisfaction hardly acknowledged to his "heart of hearts."

He was passing a week at his "home"—a week of trial, almost of despair; for Bessie's exuberance of wild spirits seemed never so fully at its height; and his own sank proportionately.

"Are you *never* serious, Cousin Bessie?" he asked, almost impatiently, one evening, when her mirthful pranks had broken through all the barriers by which he had sought to turn them into a quieter channel.

"Yes, sometimes—o' Sundays," returned the lively brunette, "when anybody but Parson W. preaches. By the way, Charley, if *you* will preach, I promise to look as demure as a psalm-book in the front gallery all day long!"

"But Bessie! Cousin Bessie"——

"But, my dear Cousin Charles, A. M.—which is, being interpreted, Master of the Art of long-facedness—I intend to bring an action for manslaughter at the next court against —— Seminary for killing the spirit of life in you! You used to be as lively as a woodlark, and now! it is enough to provoke a contrary creature like myself into a violent fit of risibility, even to look at you!"

"Bessie, will you hear me?"

"I have the floor, sir! and *my* sermon deserves its turn! Its theme might be stated thus: 'Laughing is absolutely essential to health and long life.' Dr. Combe for that—there is authority! Now to make the personal application in these words. You, my most esteemed and respected cousin, are convicted of committing slow suicide upon your physical frame! Do you never laugh now?" she added, with undiminished mirth.

"Incorrigible!" thought her cousin, as he looked her steadily and hopelessly in the face with an expression that at last startled her into some degree of attention.

"I do not often laugh. I cannot laugh to-day," replied he, at length. "Serious matters lie before me here," drawing from his pocket a letter, which he held, as if hesitating to unfold.

Bessie bounded to the ottoman, with a look of intense curiosity into the face that was fixedly bent toward the oak leaves of the carpet beneath.

"It is from B——, Bessie, and it calls me to my life-path sooner than I had anticipated."

If his object had been merely to sober his young listener, it was already attained. She sat with heaving chest, cheeks suddenly paled, and lips half parted, while, in the pause that followed his words, she breathed chokingly.

"You were not going for a year, Charles!"

"*All* my plans are altered, Bessie—I must leave; and I seek not—now—to stay. I must leave this dear home—to-morrow!" he added, calmly and distinctly, compressing his lips with a sudden firmness.

"To-morrow!" gasped the bewildered girl—"No—*no!*"

"Be calm, Bessie!" said he, soothingly, taking her hand—though his own was cold as ice, and passive as though that ice had fallen upon his warm heart-pulses.

"You shall not—you cannot leave me, Cousin Charles!" exclaimed the impulsive being, throwing her arms around his neck and laying her sobbing, trembling head upon his throbbing heart.

You! the only human being that ever understood me—that ever guided me—my only one! you are going to the heathen. I am worse than the heathen—I need you more than they all! Stay with me, Charles, or oh! if you *must* go, take me with you, cousin! Don't leave me in this world alone! I am not fit—" and the incoherent sentence died away on her quivering lips.

The countenance that bent above her's was contracted with agony for a moment, as Charles's arms closed around the victim of his own misguided hopes and dreams. But he spoke not, till he said, slowly and steadily—"Bessie! ask yourself—are you fit to be a *missionary's wife?*"

At that last word, Bessie unclasped her arms and rose to her full height. The fountain of tears was checked instantaneously; yet she did not faint, although her cheek was white and her lips colorless. It was as though a flash of lightning had transfigured her with those words from "the child to the woman." And woman's pride, and woman's dignity, came swelling in the full tide that burst from an almost breaking heart. She stood a moment in that sudden hush of the whirlwind, gazing, not on him, but on vacancy.

"*No!*" she exclaimed, while Charles looked on her with a vague terror. She turned from him, and walking firmly to the door, laid her hand upon the latch.

"Bessie, we do not part in anger?" cried Charles, as overcome by a sudden spasm at his heart, he sprang half-way toward her.

"She turned, and gave him one look—so full of reproach, yet so full of gratitude—so full of adoration, that he stood transfixed. Never, to his brightest dream, had she looked so bewilderingly beautiful—so soul-radiant—and it was for the *last time!* *Such* a glance might a spirit at the Gate of Life, fix on its departing guardian angel.

Each lived an age in that one moment. "We should count time by heart-throbs" It passed. Bessie grasped the latch—her hand trembled upon it; but she was gone. Too proud to be pitied of mortal, she buried herself in the recesses of her chamber, and—but we may not intrude there.

And Charles. He was not less the sufferer that he had drilled his heart into a life-long subjection to a higher aim. Not less a sufferer—for he could not look on this wreck of hope and say, "I woke not the winds and waves to 'whelm my bark of happiness." He had grasped a chair convulsively, and when the door closed between him and *her*, he moved toward the window.

——————"A moment o'er his brow
The tablet of unutterable thoughts
Was traced, and then it faded as it came."

He clasped his hands over his heart, and looked up to Heaven—"*Is the sacrifice complete, oh! Father?*"

Two months later, Charles, in his lonely stateroom in a vessel bound for the dark shores of Asia, unsealed the trunk where his kind sisters had deposited their last gifts. A bundle of stout "socks," from Aunt Hetty's own swift fingers, together with "comforters" of many a hue—a beautiful pair of shades from Mary, and a valuable portfeuille from Theresa, (now "settled in life" near her childhood's home), received for each his silent thanks, as did the choice books which constituted the greater part of the precious cargo. But a little package in one corner arrested his eye, and he opened it hesitatingly. Envelope after envelope unrolled, and the last contained a card with these words only:

"I would give you *oblivion of myself*, if I could forgive and *forget*. BESSIE."

"Forget!" he echoed, as he bowed his head upon his closely-clasped hands. For many minutes he silently communed with the world invisible, till its calmness fell like a mantle over his soul. He quietly arose, and placed the card with his mother's miniature.

"Bessie! what has changed you so?" exclaimed Mary, one evening, six months later, as Bessie knelt by her sick chair to administer a bowl of her own inimitable gruel.

Bessie dropped her eyes, but forced a light laugh.

"You were wild as a hawk, and twice as restless, a year since," Mary went on. "Now you surprise me every hour, by something so unlike your former self. Why, you are making Aunt Hetty quite amiable by your conciliativeness, and you are the dearest nurse to me, sweet sister mine."

Bessie's lips might have quivered a little, but the invalid felt it not as they pressed her pale cheek silently; and the young sister went down into the little parlor. It was the sunset hour of a summer Sabbath day. Her white-haired father sat in his "old arm-chair," holding up the ponderous family Bible to his failing eyes. A halo from the cloud-curtain of the western skies rested upon his "hoary head like a crown of glory."

"Shall I read to you, father?" asked the daughter, gently seating herself upon the stuffed arm of the easy chair.

"Thank you, dear, it's getting dim for me," was the tender reply of the warm-hearted old man. In a mellow tone she breathed out the beautiful words of inspiration. She paused at last. She laid the volume on its three-cornered stand, and coming again to her father, wreathed her white fingers in the whiter locks that time had spared his temples.

"Father!" she timidly spoke.

"Well, my dear, what is it?"

"Father! I have been thinking of leaving you—of going away to teach."

"Why, my darling, is not the old house large enough for us all?"

"Oh, yes, father, but—"

"But what?"

"But it seems to me that I ought to be accomplishing something in this busy world."

"You are, my daughter; you are making the sunshine of an old man's declining days. God bless you and direct you, Bessie! but I should miss you more than heart can tell."

Tears came crowding to Bessie's eyelids; she dropped two upon the broad forehead of the old man, and then turning suddenly, went out into the little verandah.

Twilight had hidden the sunset gleam—a shadow was falling upon the world, and it fell on her heart too. She clasped her hands, and looked up to the whispering elms; then suddenly pressed them over her still damp eyelids.

"I *must* not stay here!" she exclaimed, "every breeze, every leaf, whispers to me what I would forget. Dear ties bind me here, but the tie of duty is not among them. I *will not* be a pining sentimentalist—I *cannot* be a stoic! Charles, I will go where your memory shall not speak to me thus—night, noon, and morning."

A month from that hour, Bessie was a hundred miles away. She had obtained a situation in a flourishing seminary, of which, in a year's time, she became the energetic and valued principal. Was she happy? Who ever sought happiness in action, where action and duty were synonymous, and found it not?

"It is not good for man to be alone"—and this Charles Franklin had proved, long ere, worn to feebleness by unrelaxed toil under a burning sun, he came again to breathe the bracing winds of his native sky. He stood on deck while the first of America's shore grew dark on the world of waters—cheerfully, not buoyantly gazing—for few ties bound him to it. There was a memory of Bessy Lindsey next his heart; but it was a memory—not a hope. What destiny might have written for her, he knew not. He had heard of a change in her aims for this life, and her hopes for another, before a year had parted them. Two years had passed since then. He had often silenced the dream voice in his heart, by saying, "Her pride would conquer her love. Even were she all that I once thought to make her, Bessie Lindsay would never *twice* place her hand in mine!"

Yet he sought his adopted home—he could not do otherwise. The good farmer was hoary and infirm, but he welcomed him with a father's blessing. There was a joyful commotion in the little household, for it was *little* now. Mary was there, more sisterly than ever; and Bella, a beauty and a blonde, kept the walls alive by her own liveliness. The rest of the sisters had long since gone the way of this marrying world. Aunt Hetty had found in the "old churchyard" the rest she never sought in life.

All—but Bessie. "You must not go without seeing her," said the old man. She is the flower of my heart—the darling of my old age. I have never forgotten your care of her, Charles. You ought to—*must* see her."

"I *will* see her," said Charles to himself. "I will see her, and blot out her memory with her indifference."

Charles sat in the study of the clergyman of C——, on a day not long succeeding the last date, and aroused a eulogium that might have canonized a saint in the middle ages, as he casually inquired for the youthful Principal's welfare.

"Thank God, that she has risen to crush trial beneath her!" responded his heart.

"You could not find a better *wife*, young friend, concluded the minister, with that glance of peculiar curiosity to which the young missionary had often been painfully subjected, in his wanderings.

Charles replied by a laconic bow, and a slightly ironical smile. "Thank you, sir. The lady is a cousin of mine—I might say, an adopted sister."

"Ah! well," returned his well-meaning adviser," I need not then proclaim her excellencies in your ear. We are by no means desirous to part with the jewel of our town. The clock strikes; will you accompany me, sir, to my Thursday lecture, and relieve me by conducting its exercises? Miss Lindsay is its constant attendant, and she will be there."

Charles Franklin had not thought that his pulse could vibrate again as he felt it sway, when he seated himself upon the platform of that Assembly-room. It was a summer evening. There was a quietness in the air—a quietness in the willow-boughs that almost drooped within the open windows. He scanned piercingly each face that, entering, took in freshness from the crimson curtains of the sunset sky. Bessie Lindsay, with her own gentle though elastic step, and a countenance as radiant with calm joyousness as the glowing heaven itself, came soon along the aisle, buried in her own quiet thoughts.

The simple evening service commenced—and at the first low word, Bessie lifted her eyes, to meet the gaze of those over whose memory the moss of years had grown green in her heart. A quick throb of that heart told how deeply rooted had been that memory; but she hushed its heaving emphatically. Shading her closed eyes with her hand, she communed with the voice of Reason, till the sunbeam shone again unclouded in her countenance. Cheerfully, cordially, each met each at the door, and gave and returned an old friend's grasp of the hand.

The next morning's call—I need not say that it was dreaded on both sides; but it must be met; and so Bessie advanced frankly to meet Charles as he entered the door of her elegant little parlor, and held out both hands to welcome him. With the inimitable grace of an accomplished woman she seated herself at his side, and blended cordial inquiries after the home-circle with many questions upon the history of the past three years. At length an awkward pause intruded itself, such as frequently falls in between two persons who know, or have once known, a great deal of each others' hearts. A certain indefinable dread of saying either too little or too much, strikes both into dumbness. Bessie was the first to break this, with a touch of her frank, olden gaiety.

"There is an iceberg of embarrassment between us, Cousin Charles, and it must be thawed away. I laid its foundations, and I must be the first to attack them, I suppose. Forgive me for alluding, *once only*, to an hour that you cannot have forgotten. I do so, merely that its memory may be thornless in your heart. Cousin, I owed you more than life—all that made life valuable you woke in my heart; and when that heart gave itself to you unsought"—

Charles would have interrupted her, but she hurriedly, almost proudly, went on.

"The girlish folly was a sincere one; but it has not passed away without leaving a baptism on the heart it swayed, more purifying than that of fire. Its tendrils had all been entwined round an earthly prop. When rent from that, they turned Heavenward. Cousin, none but you could have taught me that lesson—the lesson to love the Creator more than the created; and all the happiness which this lesson learned has shed upon my life, I owe to you, under kind Heaven! For this, most of all, I would thank you, and would bid you dismiss every regretful remembrance of the trial which alone could have tamed into submission the wild turbulence of my nature. Shall we not *now*, be again the friends that we once were?" exclaimed she, extending her hand to her cousin.

"Not till you have heard *me*, Bessie," responded her listener, burying nevertheless the offered pledge of reconciliation in his own manly hand. "Not until you have allowed me to correct a misapprehension of yours, at the risk even of your displeasure. You gave not your 'heart unsought.'"

"Let the dead Past bury its dead!" returned the lady, almost haughtily, yet with color heightening in her expressive countenance.

"I know that *pride* is the last enemy which remains to be conquered in your heart, Bessie! You tell me—and your lips never spoke words not of truth—you tell me that my influence over your spirit has been strong to subdue its conscious waywardness. Bessie, it is for you to answer! Shall I challenge the last mighty passion there?"

Bessie sat motionless, with drooping eyelids, whose trembling told only of the inward struggle that was working out her destiny. She did not answer—in words—and we may not answer for her!

Yet there was an answer given, at the altar of a little country church, when Bessie—no longer Bessie Lindsay—placed her hand in that of the guide of her youth.

"You have stolen away an old man's treasure, Charley!" spoke the old father, half chidingly, wiping his dim eyes with a hopeful smile. "Well, take her, with mine and Heaven's best blessing! Heaven gave her to you in her childhood, Charles! You shall keep her for your own forever!"

Bessie looked up into the eyes that rested on her tear-gathering face with the deep devotion of the missionary's bride—"Where thou goest, I will go; where thou diest, I will die; and there will I be buried!"

Where the mountains of Hindostan burn in the blaze of a torrid sun—where, under palm-shaded roofs, cluster, night and morning, groups of ignorant, dark-browed and dark-minded beings, in the light of an all-enduring, all-hoping, teacher's smile—we may not follow the once "little hoyden." We will only pour out the best, most fervent wishes of our hearts on such as her, who voluntarily transplant themselves from our civilized "garden of the world," to make "the wilderness blossom as the rose."

For the National Era.

THE SPIRIT-HAUNTED.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

O'er the dark woods, surging, solemn,
Hung the new moon's silver ring;
And in white and naked beauty,
Out from Twilight's luminous wing,
Peered the first star of the eve—
'Twas the time when poets weave
Radiant songs of love's sweet passion,
In the loom of thought sublime,
And with throbbing, quick pulsations
Beat the golden web of rhyme.

On a hill side wide and lonesome,
Bending toward the fearful wave,
Whose cold billows aye keep dropping
Through the still door of the grave,
Where the lip from love is bound,
And the forehead napkin-crowned;
On a hill-side, where like ruins
Slanted columns of pale fire,
And the mist from off life's river
Quivered like a glittering wire
O'er the white arm of some maid
Muffled in the folding shade:

Once, ah me! I once beheld him
Whom no mortal love could bind,
From a path of desolate grandeur
Beating back the chilling wind;
Sinking, as he onward prest,
Death's sharp arrow in his breast.
In the leash of an enchantment
Followed his black spaniel, ghoul,
Cowering toward the rooky kennels
With a wailing, wistful howl,
While his hunger-glittering eyes
Burned like fire that never dies.

Into silence his pale fingers
Crushed the sweet chords of his lyre,
Like a phantom-hand caressing
Some lost meteor's mane of fire;
While his heart made vocal night
Knocking at the gates of light.
On a dream of awful splendor
His wound-weary soul was stretched,
And across the heart's pale ruins
Winged imaginations reached
O'er the glory and the gloom
Of that birth chamber, the tomb.

As the poor hind hunted, panting,
On the weary chase for hours,
In some wilderness of beauty
Winds its silver horns with flowers;
Gathered he deep peace unsought
In the glorious realms of thought.
In a tower, shadow-laden,
With a casement high and dim,
Years agone there dwelt a maiden,
Loving, and beloved by him.
But while rifling Hybla's bees
A bold masker crossed the seas.

Then, her bosom softly trembling,
Like a star in morning's light,
Faithless to her mortal lover
Fled she forth into the night—
For her a great feast was spread
In the Kingdom overhead.
Wo, O wo! for the abandoned,
Dim his mortal steps must be,
Death's high-priest his soul has wedded
Unto immortality!
Twilight's golden fall, or morn,
Finds him, leaves him, weary, lorn.

Weary, lorn, I once beheld him,
With his wild eyes full of light,
Under midnight's roof of planets
Feeding with his smile the night;
As each vision, fancy-wooed,
Faded back to solitude.
Sometimes by the lonely sea side,
Sometimes in the wilderness,
Half his rapture-shaken bosom
Feels again the lily press
Of a white arm, vain, 'tis vain—
Round him darkness aches again.

In her cave lay Silence hungry
For the beauty of his song;
Echoes locked from mortal waking
Trembled as he passed along,
And for love of him pale maids
Leaned like lilies from the shades.
But the looks of love unwinding
From his bosom as he might;
Buried he his soul of sorrow
In the cloud-dissolving light
Of the spirit peopled shore
Ever, ever, evermore.

For the National Era.

CONSUMPTION OF THE PRODUCTS OF SLAVE LABOR IN ENGLAND.

The abolition of slavery in the British West India islands was preceded by strenuous and successful efforts to induce the people of Great Britain to disuse the products of slave labor. These efforts originated mainly with those who call themselves "Friends," among whom have always been found earnest, patient, and persevering advocates of the suffering slave. Within the past year a new and vigorous movement has commenced in England, which in the result may largely interest this country.

Coffee, rice, and sugar, of the product of free labor, can without difficulty be obtained; but the question from whence free cotton can be had, has been one of difficult solution. The efforts in India to grow the better qualities, are not as yet successful, but there is some improvement, even there. There is also a probability that cotton will be largely produced in other British possessions. In Jamaica and other West India islands, many plantations have been commenced, and are reported as doing well. From Port Natal, South Africa, samples of cotton have been received, valued by brokers in England as worth one shilling per pound; and an influential colonist writes—"From one tree of the green seed variety, that I have growing in anything but a good situation near my house, I have gathered full six and a half pounds annually for the last three years, (about three pounds the first year.) Six pounds of cotton, as it comes from the tree, yields two pounds of clean cotton. One thousand such trees can be grown on an acre of ground."

There is also in this country a Free Produce Association, the organ of which is the "*Non-Slaveholder,*" published in Philadelphia. It is a paper of admirable spirit, and has contained a great amount of information as to that portion of the population of the slave States who hold no slaves, and who, if they knew their strength, as many of them already know their rights and interests, would speedily overturn slavery.

Recent letters from England state that the Rev. Dr. Pennington and the Rev. H. H. Garnet (both once slaves in this country,) are now discussing the question of the disuse of slave-grown produce before English audiences. The organization in England is very active and efficient, and it seems probable that it will be able to lessen the demand for slave-grown cotton. In the effort to do so, no war is proclaimed against this country, or even against the South; nay, the enterprise is already, to some extent, appreciated and befriended by the non-slaveholders of the South, who have furnished some hundreds of bales of free cotton, and are ready and anxious to make arrangements for a largely increased supply.

W. E. W.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER.

In Pettigrew's Medical Portrait Gallery, Part V, are the following amusing anecdotes of the celebrated surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper:

He received, perhaps, the largest fee given at one time for an operation. It was upon an old gentleman, named Hyatt, who was a resident in the West Indies; and when he arrived at the age of seventy, being afflicted with stone in the bladder, determined on going to England, to undergo an operation for its removal. It was performed with his accustomed ability; and upon visiting him one day, when he was able to quit his bed, he observed to his surgeon that he had feed his physician, he had not yet remunerated his surgeon. He desired to know the amount of his debt, and Sir Astley stated "Two hundred guineas!"

"Pooh, pooh!" exclaimed the old gentleman, "I sha'n't give you two hundred guineas—there—that is what I shall give you," taking off his night-cap, and tossing it to Sir Astley.

"Thank you, sir!" said Sir Astley; "anything from you is acceptable," and he put the cap into his pocket.

Upon examination it was found to contain a check for one thousand guineas.

One other anecdote must be related, as singularly illustrative of his character.

Mr. Steere consulted Sir Astley at his own residence, and having received his advice, departed without giving the usual fee. Sir Astley took no notice of this, but gave him his assistance cheerfully, under a feeling that he was a gentleman who had seen better days, but who was now in indifferent circumstances. Shortly after, however, Sir Astley received a note, acquainting him that on going to the Stock Exchange, he found that he had some omnium, which he had disposed of, and that he had taken the liberty to put £3,000 of it in his name; and finding that it had soon after risen, he took the further liberty of selling it for him, and now sent the difference, which was £63 3*s*.

Sir Astley's amount of fees far exceeds that of any member of the profession. In one year he received no less a sum than £21,000, and for many years from £15,000, upwards. His patients have comprised all classes of society, and his friendship was bestowed equally on the wealthy and the indigent.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT—BISHOP BASCOM.

BALTIMORE, *September*, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era:

I have just been reading the life of Mahomet, by Washington Irving, and it set me to thinking upon the poor rewards of literature in this country, and merely for the want of an international copyright. I remember being in Washington when Mr. Irving was appointed Minister to Spain. The *on dit* there was, that he had only asked for a legationship, but that the President, in consideration of his high reputation, and the honor his name had conferred upon the American literature abroad, nominated him minister, as above.

The politicians about Washington—M. C.'s and others—were not, at least many of them, pleased with Irving's appointment, as they seemed to think that such places should be bestowed upon those who had performed party duty—as if he who had adorned the literature of his country was not above the door of party work. They affected to think that Irving's vocation as a "follower of literature" had unfitted him for such a position—forgetting, or being ignorant of the fact, that some of the leading men in English and French diplomatic history were from the literary class. Prior, the poet, was a capital diplomatist, and so was Sir William Temple; and I believe it is not asserted that Guizot's literary attainments interfered with his statesmanship. Somebody said of Dean Swift, or may be he said it of himself, that he preached politics. This might have interfered with his clerical duties, but he certainly was a statesman, while he was the most original literary genius of the day.

Since Irving's mission, Bancroft has filled one to England with eclat, though he did write the history of his country. And while Mr. Irving was our minister, he not only fulfilled all his duties at the Court of Spain, to the satisfaction of his countrymen, but he found time to revise this life of Mahomet, which he had previously written—a work which perhaps few politicians abroad or at home could write so well.

Almost all the leading statesmen of France are literary men—commenced their career as litterateurs; and Burke's Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful did not prevent his being the most prophetic statesman of his day; nor did Canning's contributions to the Anti-Jacobin, and his literary indulgences, take from his skill as a leader in the politics of his country. Lord Brougham can testify that Canning's wit sharpened by such uses, had a keenness and a point which have left a sore place in his Lordship's memory. But enough of this. Why have we not an international copyright? Our country is flooded with foreign republications, most of them of a pernicious tendency, upholding institutions and presenting a state of morals incompatible with the well-being of a Republic, while American literature goes a begging for a publisher. The cause of this is evident. If American publishers can get Bulwer's and Dickens's and Thackeray's publications for nothing, they are not disposed to pay anything to an American author. They can get Eugene Sue's works translated for a few dollars, and make their tens of thousands by flooding the country with them. I say nothing of those reprehensible publications, fit only for the outcasts of society and their associates, which the book-boys hawk about in public, and press upon the travellers at every depot, upon the clerks at every counter, upon the sojourners at every hotel, and, in fact, upon the wayfarers in every street.

To use a simple illustration: If one can dine at the best hotel, on the best viands, for twenty-five cents, he is not willing to give more to a hotel less famous for good things, and where the fare is higher, and the courtesy not so distinguished. So, while the publishers can serve Bulwer and Boz and Thackeray up so cheaply to their customers, they will not pay Cooper or Irving much, merely to Americanize their bill of fare. But, with an international copyright law, English authors could command a price here, and ours could command a price in England. As it is now, the foreign authors supply both markets—for they get high pay for their works at home; many of a literary talent have to seek some other than a literary field for bread, for they get scarcely anything at home, and nothing abroad, for their works.

If we had an international copyright law, every author in Great Britain would avail himself of it, for no one publishes a book without expecting to have readers. At the same time, only such English writers as Bulwer and Dickens and Thackeray could obtain a very high price in this country for their publications; while other authors, having availed themselves of the international copyright, the republication of their works would be interdicted. Then American authors could present themselves with their manuscripts, and enter into a fair competition—for, until a foreign author had established a reputation in his own land at least, our publishers would not give him anything for his copyright. In the mean time, our literature would grow up around us and among us, and a taste for it would be established.

In mechanics, in statesmanship, and at the bar, our talent compares with that of England, to say the least of it, and we fall so far behind in a literary point of view because our men of literary talent have to seek some other field of labor to live. When we speak of American authors it must be remembered that, perhaps, not one of them, except Irving, has supported himself by his pen; and Irving, be it remembered, wrote his most popular works when the publishers on both sides of the water paid him liberally, before the system of cheap publications took root in our land, and when what now sells for twenty-five cents sold for two and three dollars.

It may be objected, that if the system of cheap publications were abolished that the people of our country would be deprived (the great mass of the people) of that source of reading so necessary to their moral and intellectual improvement, and which now is in fact a want with them. Firstly: there is not much moral or intellectual improvement in the mass of cheap publications to anybody. And secondly; the whole world of existing literature, would be open to the cheap publishers still. It would only be the copyright works of living authors, which, if their authors chose, would be secured to them in both countries.

We hear of an Industrial Convention of all nations, to be held in London; and who does not approve of it? Suppose that a congress of nations should be held upon this copyright question—what do you think they would say of us who applaud such a man as Walter Scott to the echo, circulate and read hundreds of thousands of copies of his works, behold our publisher making hundreds of thousands of dollars by their sale, and know, at the same time, that their illustrious author is actually writing himself to death to pay his debts, and will not permit him to make one cent by the sale of his publications in the United States. What would they say of us?

As long as we can steal our brooms ready made, we are content. But a time of sterner justice unto all men is coming. God speed it!

In my last communication I mentioned being taken by my good aunt, when I was quite a child, to hear Mr. Summerfield preach to the children. Summerfield is now long since dead, and Mr. Bascom, who was then his great pulpit rival here, if the word *rival* may be used in such a category, is now dead also. The last mail brings us the news that he died in Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Bascom, as is known to your readers, was last summer created a Bishop of the Methodist Church, South. In fulfilling his first tour of duty as a Bishop he caught the bilious fever, and after lingering many weeks, with every effort in his behalf that medical skill and friendship and brotherhood could devise, he yielded to the fate which awaits all of us.

Bishop Bascom and Summerfield were entirely different in their oratory. The one was the storm, the other the sunshine. The delicate and fragile form of Summerfield contrasted strongly with the athletic and powerfully developed frame of Bascom, and so was it with their eloquence.

Bishop Bascom will be a great loss to his church. For, however wide may be the opinions expressed as to the position he took with the church South, all agree that he was a pulpit orator of great gifts. Bishop Bascom's style as a writer was not in good taste; he was too fond of high-flown and far-fetched metaphors, and he was never content unless he was using adjectives in the superlative degree—his praise or his censure was always in extremes, and he expressed himself in long parenthetical and evolved sentences, often hard to the comprehension. This same fault, though in a less degree, exhibited itself in his oratory. His eloquence was sometimes turgid and forced, and he seemed determined to lash himself and his audience into excitement; but still he was brilliant, pointed, full of knowledge and illustration, and fearful in the force and directness of his declamation. His fluency was great, though the listener could not escape the conviction that much of his sermon was studiously prepared and committed to memory.

When a boy, I remember Bishop Bascom's personal beauty. He was tall, well set, with a careless ease of manner, in fact, dashed with a good deal of the Kentucky don't-care, which certainly had no clerical primness in it, but which was as certainly very taking. He was staying then at the house of Mr Kelso, a leading Methodist in Old Town, and it was his wont to walk the pavement very much in apparent abstraction. I could not but think there was a little harmless consciousness about him, when he saw the passer-by halt to gaze at the distinguished preacher.

He drew crowds, as did Summerfield, though it was generally Summerfield who drew the largest crowd, particularly of ladies. Mr. Bascom never was a ladies' man, which so many preachers are—as was Summerfield. Bascom's published volume of sermons shows much greater intellectual force than Summerfield's, but Summerfield's "Sermons and Sketches of Sermons," it must be remembered, were never written for publication, and were published after his death; they, however, offend good taste less than Bascom's.

Bishop Bascom has fulfilled his mission nobly. In the volume of his sermons, published about a year since, he mentioned that he had other manuscript sermons that he might or might not give to the public, according to circumstances. It is to be hoped that his executors will have no doubt on the subject; and it is to be further hoped that unto some one worthy of the task, who will make it a labor of love, his manuscript and letters may be confided, so that a truthful and appreciative memoir of this distinguished Methodist orator may be given to the world. T.

DIVORCE IN CONNECTICUT.—A clerical gentleman of Hartford attended the House of Representatives last spring to read prayers, and being politely requested to remain seated near the Speaker during the debate, he found himself the spectator of an *unmarrying* process, so alien to his own vocation, and so characteristic of the Legislature of Connecticut, that the result was the following:

IMPROMPTU

Addressed by a priest to the Legislature of Connecticut.

"For *cut*-ting all *connect*-ions famed
Connect-i-cut is fairly named!
I twain *connect* in one, but you
Cut those whom I *connect* in two.
Each Legislature seems to say,
What you CONNECT-I-CUT away."—*Calendar.*

A SECOND ULYSSES.

An old man, of very acute physiognomy, answering to the name of Jacob Wilmot, was brought before the police court in Philadelphia. His clothes looked as if they might have been bought second-handed in his youthful prime, for they had suffered more from the rubs of the world than the proprietor himself.

"What business do you follow, Wilmot?"

"Business? None! I'm a traveller."

"A vagabond, perhaps?"

"You are not far wrong—travellers and vagabonds are much the same thing. The difference is, that the *latter* travel without *money*, and the *former* without *brains*."

"Where have you travelled?"

"All over the continent."

"For what purpose?"

"Observation."

"What have you observed?"

"A little to commend, much to censure, and very much to laugh at."

"Umph! and what do you commend?"

"A handsome woman that will stay at home, an eloquent preacher that will preach a short sermon, a good writer that will not write too much, and a fool who has sense enough to hold his tongue."

"What do you censure?"

"A man who marries a girl for her fine dancing, a workingman who believes in the sympathies of professional gentlemen, a youth who studies law or medicine while he has the use of his hands, and people who elect a drunkard or blockhead to office."

"What do you laugh at?"

"I laugh at a man who expects his position to command that respect which his personal qualities and qualifications do not merit."

"Oh, I perceive you are an utterer of pithy sentences; now, I am about to utter one that will surprise you"

"A pithy sentence from your honor would indeed be a matter of astonishment."

"My sentence is, that you discontinue travelling for the term of thirty days, while you rest and recruit yourself at Moyamensing," (the county prison.)

This retort was a poser; and Mr. Wilmot submitted to the requirements of the "vagrant act," and retired from the hall of justice, in company with a sheriff, without uttering a syllable.

STICKING TO ONE'S RIGHTS.

Old stories very often have a forcible application to present times. The following anecdote we met with lately in an exchange paper.

"How is it, John, that you bring the wagon home in such a condition?"

"I broke it driving over a stump."

"Where?"

"Back in the woods, half a mile or so."

"But why did you run against the stump? Couldn't you see how to drive straight?"

"I did drive straight, sir, and that is the very reason that I drove over it. The stump was directly in the middle of the road."

"Why, then, did you not go round it?"

"Because, sir, the stump had no right in the middle of the road, and I had a right in it."

"True, John, the stump ought not to have been in the road, but I wonder that you were so foolish as not to consider that it was there, and that it was stronger than your wagon."

"Why, father, do you think that I am always going to yield up my rights? Not I; I am determined to stick up to them, come what will."

"But what is the use, John, of standing up to rights, when you only get a greater wrong by so doing?"

"I shall stand up for them at all hazards."

"Well, John, all I have to say is this: hereafter you must furnish your own wagon."

In the political world there is a very large and ugly stump, placed directly in the middle of the high road over which our great legislative wagon has to pass. What is worse, too, some of our Southern fellow-citizens helped the North to place the stump exactly in its present position, or rather to dig away the earth which had previously hidden it. These very same politicians now insist in driving directly over the stump, because it is in the middle of the road, it being one of their undoubted rights to use that portion of the highway. Little care they whether the wagon is broken or not in the passage—they insist on their rights at all hazards. Would it not be proper for them to reflect upon the agency they had in giving the stump its present position, before they put in practice their threats to break the wagon upon it, merely because those who helped them to put it there, fancying it a great improvement to the highway, will not assist in its removal?

There is one thing very certain; the people who own the vehicles that travel over this road, will take very good care that their rash drivers in future "*must furnish their own wagons*"—*Natchez Courier.*

Mr. John H. Woodgate, of New York, has arrived in Baltimore, with the funds necessary to purchase the freedom of Hamlet, the fugitive slave.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 10, 1850.

THE LAW IN RELATION TO FUGITIVES FROM SERVICE OR LABOR.

Before the enactment of the present law in relation to fugitives from service or labor, a person claimed as a fugitive might be arrested, and transferred, with or without legal process, to the State under the laws of which he was alleged to owe service or labor. The writ of *habeas corpus*, however, could be resorted to, for the purpose of releasing him from duress, and bringing him before a legal tribunal, where the validity of the claim might be tried. The person arresting him, too, was liable to an action for false imprisonment, or to the penalties imposed on kidnapping, should his claim be proven to be false or fraudulent.

The act passed by the late Congress is framed in such a way as to bring the whole power of the United States into requisition for the arrest and delivery of fugitives from service or labor, and to exclude any interposition or interference on the part of the State courts or authorities.

Under the act of 1793, any Federal judge is authorized, and, when called upon, required, to issue a warrant for the arrest of an alleged fugitive, to pronounce upon the claim to his services, and to deliver him up to the claimant, should the claim be proved to be valid. The act just passed extends the power of issuing process in such cases, and deciding upon them, to the commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States, authorized in virtue of such appointment to exercise the functions that justices of the peace may exercise in respect to offences against the United States; and to as many additional commissioners as the Circuit Courts may from time to time appoint, with a view to afford all reasonable facilities for the arrest and delivery of fugitive slaves. There is no limitation as to the number, except the discretion of the Courts—so that the States may be crowded with these slave-catching tribunals.

When the trial is held before a Commissioner, his fee, where a certificate is rendered to the claimant, is ten dollars; where the proof is insufficient, and no certificate rendered, five dollars; to be paid, in either instance, by the claimant. So that, if he have six cases a week, he will make sixty dollars by finding the proof sufficient, and only thirty when he finds it insufficient. As he has the sole power of determining what shall be considered "satisfactory" evidence, and as there can be no appeal from his decision, the act of Congress in this way considerately proffers him a reward for being lax towards the claimant, and rigorous towards the alleged fugitive.

The Commissioners appointed by the Courts may be destitute of all legal qualifications—incompetent to judge of the nature and value of testimony. Few respectable men will consent to become professional slave-catchers—to undertake the discharge of functions so abhorrent as those imposed by the office of Commissioner. The result will be, that the office will be filled by men of disreputable or irresponsible character, who will not hesitate to speculate in the business of slave-catching.

Upon such men, equally with the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Circuit Courts of the United States, is devolved the solemn responsibility of deciding the great question of Personal Liberty—of determining whether a man claimed as a fugitive, be a slave or freeman. It is for them alone to say what is satisfactory evidence. They may receive a fraudulent affidavit, or the testimony of a perjured witness, and they cannot be held to an account. No jury is allowed to decide upon the facts. They decide upon the law, the testimony, and the facts; acting under no responsibility—for no appeal lies from their decision—and their certificate, no matter though it be outrageously false, is conclusive, prevents any interference with the claimant, "by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever," even the Chief Justice of the United States.

This is monstrous. Such a provision would disgrace the veriest despotism in the Old World. It is manifest that it strikes down every bulwark of Personal Liberty erected by the wisdom of our forefathers. The jury trial, the habeas corpus, the right of appeal, responsibility of judges—all these safeguards are swept away by this abominable act.

The marshals and deputy marshals of the United States are bound also by the most stringent penalties, to engage in the work of slave-catching. If any one of them should refuse to receive a warrant issued by any of these Commissioners, or to use all proper means to execute it, he is fined one thousand dollars for the use of the claimant; and, should a fugitive, after having been arrested by him, or while at any time within his custody, escape, whether with *or without* his assent, he is to be prosecuted for the full value of said fugitive, for the benefit of the claimant.

The Commissioners are also empowered to appoint as many persons or runners as they may see proper, to hunt and arrest alleged fugitives; and such persons are to receive a fee of five dollars for every fugitive they may arrest, at the instance of a claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by the Commissioner.

When, after a certificate is granted, the claimant swears that he has reason to apprehend the intervention of force to deprive him of the fugitive, the officer who arrested him is required to employ as many persons as may be necessary to carry him safely to the State whence he is alleged to have fled—and they are to be compensated for such services out of the Treasury of the United States.

It has been contended that the act assumes that slavery exists in the Territories of the United States. Section 10th provides as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That, when any person held to service or labor in any State *or Territory*, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party," &c.

It must be recollected that the provisions of the act, although primarily intended to secure the delivery of fugitive slaves, also embrace, necessarily, the case of fugitive apprentices or persons held to service for a term of years. The master of an apprentice in a free State may avail himself of the provisions of this act equally with the master of a slave in a slave State. The act, therefore, in including States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, in its terms, does not recognise the existence of slavery in free Territories any more than it does in free States. Bad as it is, we deny that it assumes the existence of slavery in New Mexico and Utah. But if it did, it would assume a falsehood; nor could such an assumption create slavery where it did not exist. It is sufficient for us to know that no person can make satisfactory proof to any judge in Utah or New Mexico, that he owns a slave under the laws of either.

The new law seems to be hailed with pleasure by the South; by the North it is regarded with abhorrence. If the slaveholders had intended to create deep excitement in the free States, to extend agitation on the subject of slavery, to provoke into intense activity every latent feeling of hostility against their peculiar system, to force the Anti-Slavery question into every local and general election at the North, they could not have devised a more effectual method of accomplishing these results. The People of that section were wearied to a great extent with the controversy concerning the Territories; and, under a prevalent impression that it had been substantially decided in favor of liberty by the action of the inhabitants of those Territories, their excitement was at least suspended. But the passage of a law which violated every guaranty of personal rights, which instituted innumerable tribunals among them, acting without responsibility, in defiance of the ordinary forms of law, with an exclusive regard to the interests of slaveholders, which stripped a large portion of their population of all protection against fraud and brute force, which let loose the kidnapper among them, and compelled them to look upon and tolerate at their very firesides the palpitating, hideous form of Slavery, with its manacles and handcuffs, touched them to the quick, aroused their humanity, their conscience, their State pride, their constitutional love of Liberty, their habitual hatred of Slavery—and now, from the press, secular and religious, Whig, Democratic, and Anti-Slavery—from the pulpit, from the stump, from religious Convocations and popular Conventions, in city and country, throughout the entire North, we hear one burst of indignation against the law, and of execration of its makers. If the slaveholders want quiet, deprecate agitation, let them repeal that law, or amend it by provision for a jury trial, and the writ of habeas corpus. Otherwise, they may prevent the flight of a few slaves, secure the recapture of a few fugitives, but it will be at the cost of the fraternal feeling, about which so much is said, at the hazard of a sectional controversy, deeper, fiercer, bitterer, than any that has yet threatened the peace of the Union.

THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK.

Since our last issue, the seceding members of the late Whig Convention of New York have published an address, in vindication of the act by which they separated themselves from their brethren; and a committee appointed by them has put forth the following call for another State Convention:

"CALL FOR THE WHIG CONVENTION."

The Whigs of the State of New York who desire to maintain their connection with the Whig party of the United States, and who are opposed to the action of the Convention recently held in Syracuse, in condemning the course of President Fillmore and his Cabinet, and in seeking to renew agitation on the subject of slavery, are requested to elect delegates for a State Convention to be held in Utica on the 17th day of October inst. Each county will send as many delegates as it is entitled to elect members of Assembly.

COMMITTEE.

William Duer, Francis Granger,
William C. Hasbrouck, Daniel T. Uhlman,
John T. Bush.

The conduct of the bolters, so far, does not seem to receive the approbation generally of that section of the party which sympathizes with it in other respects. The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a strong Webster paper, discountenances their precipitate action. "We shall not presume," it remarks, "to advise Messrs. Granger, Duer, and their friends, upon their future course. With them we regret that the ultra sentiments of Senator Seward were so cordially endorsed. But we would also suggest that, unless they are prepared to throw overboard their reputation for consistency, they must come back to the position they occupied in November, 1848—that the voice of the majority is the voice of the Convention, and the voice of the Convention is the voice of the party. By these landmarks any party must abide that would successfully carry out its principles. We must have *some cardinal principle* which must remain unshaken amid all fluctuations of opinion and sentiment. *That principle is, that majorities must govern* wherever the representative system is fully carried out. In the Whig party it is so. If we neglect the primary meetings and other channels of influencing the Convention, the blame rests with us, and to the inconvenience or penalty we are bound, in all reason and honor, to submit. If conventional decisions wrong us, we can protest; if they conflict with our settled convictions so as to interfere with principles and conscience, we can retire from the party; but our friends who propose a rival Convention and a rival ticket will, we are sure, yet perceive that their entire ground is *untenable*, and their proposed action calculated only to estrange them from the Whig party, and to work mischief both to themselves and the principles to which they profess to be attached."

The remarks of the *Advertiser* are to the point. The Convention was composed of delegates fairly elected in accordance with the usages of the Whig party, and the result was a clear majority in favor of the position occupied by Mr. Seward. No irregularity—no fraud, vitiated the organization of the Convention. It was a fair representation of the party, and by the decision of an undoubted majority, deliberately expressed, the course of Mr. Seward, and the Whig representatives from New York who concurred with him, was emphatically endorsed.

Nor could it be pretended that these gentlemen had violated their instructions or the sense of the party, repeatedly affirmed in District and State Conventions, and through legislative resolves. The party and its leading journals had boasted of its paramount, inflexible devotion to the Jeffersonian policy of slavery-restriction, and had insisted without ceasing that it was the party of Progress, consecrated to the cause of human freedom, and pledged to seek the extinction of slavery by all constitutional means. Mr. Seward and his friends in the House of Representatives, sought to carry out these principles, and for their fidelity in this respect, the Whig State Convention of New York, honestly chosen, fairly constituted, and perfectly representing the party, bestowed upon them high commendation.

In what position, then, do these seceding members of the Convention stand before the people? They are *factionists*, denying the principle that a majority should govern, arraying themselves against the usages of their party, rejecting doctrines repeatedly affirmed by their party. No wonder the conservative Whig papers, although not sympathizing with the anti-slavery resolves of the Convention, should condemn or question the conduct of the seceders—no wonder that the Administration papers here should abstain from any commendation of it. Undoubtedly Mr. Webster would have been highly gratified at the passage of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Duer; but Mr. Fillmore has too much sense not to see that the cause of Whig conservatism in New York has sustained a severe blow from the rash, ill-advised action of its special friends. The Administration cannot dispense with the services of the Whig party in the Empire State, for the sake of bolstering up Messrs. Duer, Granger, & Co. It must feel anything but gratified with the pretence set up by the bolters, that they, the minority, are its friends, while the majority are its opponents—a pretence not warranted by the facts. For, the resolves adopted by the Convention, if possible, exceed those submitted by Mr. Duer in strong expression of confidence in, and cordial approbation of Mr. Fillmore's Administration. Therefore, the call issued by the seceders for another Convention, rests the propriety of that measure on a false statement—namely, that the late convention *condemned the course of President Fillmore and his Cabinet, and sought to renew the agitation on the subject of slavery*. A reference to the resolves of that Convention will clearly show the statement to be utterly false. Here they are:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention, respecting those who have sustained Whig principles with equal ardor in prosperity and adversity, *rejoice in the opportunity now offered for making expressions of renewed confidence in the present National Administration, and in the wisdom and efficiency with which it has been administered under circumstances of unusual embarrassment and difficulty*."

"*Resolved*, That while we lament most deeply the irreparable loss of our Chief Magistrate, General Zachary Taylor, at a crisis in our country's history which his clear judgment and Roman firmness seemed so peculiarly designed to meet, we deem it most fortunate for the nation that his place is filled by a successor *so distinguished and capable as Millard Fillmore, in whose experience, fidelity, and enlightened statesmanship, the people of New York have learned to repose entire confidence*."

So much for the action of the Convention "in condemning the course of President Fillmore!" Let us see how it sought to renew the agitation of slavery:

"*Resolved*, That the admission of California into the Union as a State, and with a free Constitution, meets with our hearty approbation; and as a Territorial Government is established for New Mexico and Utah, without any prohibitory clause, on the assumption that slavery is excluded by other causes, it is the solemn duty of Congress to extend the Jeffersonian Ordinance over those Territories *on the first indication that slavery or involuntary servitude is likely to be introduced into the Territories*."

No agitation of the subject of slavery is contemplated by any of the resolutions except this; and, in this, it is proposed to "agitate" only "on the first indication that slavery is likely to be introduced into the Territories"—in other words, on the first indication that the "laws of God," as interpreted by Mr. Webster, are likely to be trampled under foot by the wickedness of man. What is there in this repugnant to even conservative Whiggery? Did not Mr. Webster and his friends justify their abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso, on the express ground that it was rendered unnecessary by the "law of God"—always declaring that, whenever necessary, they would be in favor of its application? And did these bolters so far forget the position of their great leader, as to take the ground that, should his policy prove insufficient for the protection of the Territories, should it become evident that slavery was about to be extended into them, even then the renewed agitation of the slavery question ought not to be tolerated? Such is the ground virtually occupied in this factious call. We are left to infer that the Convention about to assemble at Utica is to pledge itself against all resistance to slavery, no matter how imminent the danger of its extension. And with this base policy Messrs. Duer, Granger, & Co. endeavor to identify the Administration of President Fillmore! Why, Daniel Webster never committed himself to such a policy as this. On the contrary, in his great speech, in which he poured out all his heart on the subject, he solemnly pledged himself to the same policy as that announced by the late Whig Convention. To put this beyond doubt, we present in parallel columns the resolve of the Convention and the declaration, twice repeated, by Daniel Webster:

Resolve of the Convention.	*Declaration of Mr. Webster.*
Resolved, That the admission of California into the Union as a State meets with our hearty approbation; and as a Territorial Government is established for New Mexico and Utah, without any prohibitory clause, on the assumption that slavery is excluded by other causes, it is the solemn duty of Congress to extend the Jeffersonian Ordinance over those Territories on the first indication that slavery or involuntary servitude is likely to be introduced into the Territories.	Sir, wherever there is a particular good to be done; *wherever there is a foot of land to be staid back from becoming slave territory, I am ready to assert the principle of the exclusion of slavery. I am pledged to it from the year 1837; I have been pledged to it again and again; and I will perform those pledges*; but I will not do a thing unnecessary that wounds the feelings of others, or that does disgrace to my own understanding.

Daniel Webster stands pledged to *renew "agitation* on the subject of slavery," whenever it is necessary to have a positive prohibition against its extension. The Whig Convention at Syracuse occupies precisely this ground—neither more nor less. The fact that it occupies this ground is one of the two reasons assigned by Messrs. Duer, Granger, & Co., for another State Convention of Whigs, to support the Administration of President Fillmore against the action of the majority of the Whig party of New York! Who can help admiring the profound wisdom of Messrs. Duer and his friends, in calling a State Convention to support the Administration against the action of the regular Whig State Convention, because it openly endorsed a policy to which that Administration, through its leading members, stands pledged! Mr. Fillmore should permit these gentlemen to retire on third-rate Chargé ships.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UTAH.

The following are the appointments for the Territory of Utah:

Joseph Buffington of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory.

Perry E. Brocchus of Alabama, and Zerubbabel Snow of Ohio, Associate Justices.

Benjamin Young of Utah, Governor.

Broughton David Harris of Vermont, Secretary.

Joseph L. Haywood of Utah, Marshal.

Seth Blair of Utah, Attorney.

"THE HIGHER LAW INFAMY."

The *Pennsylvanian*, commenting upon our statement, that the Divine Law is higher than Human Law, and that where they conflict, the former must be obeyed before the latter, says—

"This doctrine, carried out to the full, would destroy the best Government that ever existed; leaving to every citizen the construction of the laws under which he lives, and allowing a defiance of the injunction of those statutes, which have been framed on the highest principles of Civilization and Christianity."

Our doctrine allows no such defiance; on the contrary, it asserts the duty of the citizen to obey all laws that have been framed on the highest principles of civilization and Christianity, and to disobey those which attempt to enjoin upon him the performance of duties in conflict with such principles. This doctrine, "carried out to the full," would always tend to the overthrow of bad Government, and the establishment of good. Taken in connection with the principle of submission to the penalties imposed on account of the transgression of Human Law, it is at once reformatory and conservative—promoting the amendment or repeal of bad laws, and securing meantime the public peace.

Politicians have uttered a great deal of nonsense about the Higher Law Doctrine. The old Pagans always recognised the will of their gods as above that of men. And what is the assertion of the inviolate sacredness of national rights by our Declaration of Independence, but an affirmation of the Higher Law? "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

If these rights by the act of God are *inalienable*, then they necessarily override all human arrangements which attempt to subvert them. No human statute can take from a man a right which is *inalienable*—that is, impossible to be taken away.

What is the recognition in the Constitution of the United States and in our State Constitutions of the rights of conscience, what the inhibition of all legislation abridging them, but a recognition of man's allegiance to a Power above all Human Power, a Law higher than all Human Law!

Have not the members of the respectable, law-abiding Society of Friends, from its foundation to this time, in all countries, acted out this doctrine fully, in regard to laws imposing military duty, uniformly disobeying them, as at war with that Higher Law which, in their judgment, forbids the shedding of blood? Who charges them with being disorganizers, law-breakers, acting in such a way as to subvert Government, and reduce Society to a state of anarchy?

There is not one of these declaimers against the Higher Law who is not in fact a believer in the very doctrine he scouts as infamous and disorganizing.

Suppose the Legislature of any State should pass a law establishing a church with a certain creed, and requiring the attendance and worship therein of every citizen, no matter though he should believe that church the supporter of unsound doctrines or false morals. Suppose the editor of the *Pennsylvanian* believed this, would he obey the law, and violate his conscience?

But, the *Pennsylvanian* is horror-stricken at the idea of "leaving to every citizen the construction of the laws under which he lives." Has he not that right now? If he obey the Law, it is, as he understands it. It is impossible to place an intelligent, accountable being in circumstances, where he is divested of the right to inquire into the nature of the acts enjoined upon him, where he is not bound to ask, can I do this, and not violate my conscience? His right of private judgment, and his duty to exercise it, are from God, who has never delegated to Church or State, Ecclesiastical Council or Civil Tribunal, to Pope, King, or People, authority to release the individual man from paramount allegiance to Himself, or to exact from him *implicit* obedience.

But, the doctrine that we maintain is consistent. It does not sanction one immorality, under the pretext of forbidding another. It does not authorize a man to accept office with an implied pledge or a positive oath to discharge all its duties, though he believes some of the duties are repugnant to morality. His declaration of faith in a Higher Law, as a warrant for the non-performance of these duties, cannot excuse or justify his bad faith or perjury: and if, after having been elected to office, he becomes convinced that some of the acts he is called upon to perform, are in conflict with the Higher Law, his course is a plain one:—let him resign instantly, and not plead the authority of that law for the non-fulfilment of duties he has sworn to discharge. Allegiance to God is not shown by Treason to man.

For the National Era

LIFE.

BY CAROLINE A. BRIGGS.

"*Perfect through suffering*."—PAUL.

Must I suffer are my spirit
Shall attain its highest goal?
Opens there no smoother pathway
To the upward struggling soul?
No—like seed that through thick darkness
Gropes its way above the sod,
So this soul of mine must ever
Struggle through the dark to God!

Light untempered pales the Blossom,
Suns unclouded blight the Grain—
So the Love that's winged with Wisdom
Calls His clouds and gives them Rain.
I, a Plant in God's great Garden,
Grain within His guarded Field,
Need I not, as well as Sunshine,
Rain to make me thrive and yield?

In the Day the great Earth wearies,
Sickens 'neath the burning Sun;
In the Night she rallies nobly
Till her strength is all re-won.
Dews fresh, dropt from Nature's chalice,
Cool and quicken all her powers,
Fit her for another morrow's
Struggle through the sultry hours.

In the Light my soul grows sickly,
Sluggish, faint—until, at length,
In the Dark how strong it struggles,
Battling for its bartered strength!
Tears, like dews, refresh and hallow
All its powers for noble strife;
Fit and nerve it for another
Upward effort into Life.

Life is Toil—He lives, He only,
Who, amid his daily cares,
Sees a mighty End upspringing,
Like choice Wheat among the Tares.
He who Patience gleans from Trial,
Strength from Struggle, Hope from Pain,
He twice lives—on Earth—in Heaven—
He who lives once, lives again!

CALIFORNIA.

The steamer *Cherokee* arrived at New York last Saturday from Chagres with 140 passengers and $1,000,000 of gold dust. The dates from San Francisco are to the 1st of September. The report of the destruction of the city of Sacramento by fire was groundless. The disturbances had been suppressed, and many of the ringleaders of the mob arrested and imprisoned. The excitement against foreigners in the mines had subsided.

MARYLAND.

Returns, official and reported, from the whole State, show the following result of the Governor's election, as compared with that of 1847:

1850		1847	
Clarke. (W.)	Lowe. (D.)	Goldsborough. (W.)	Thomas. (D.)
26,046	27,597	33,730	34,368

Democratic majority this year in the whole State, 1,551.

REFORM IN THE NAVY.

After years of agitation, and repeated decisions in the House of Representatives against the practice of flogging in the navy, rendered of no avail, however, by the opposing will of the Senate, the popular branch of the Legislature has at last triumphed, the Senate has yielded, and it is now no longer lawful to use the scourge in either our naval or mercantile marine. The cat-o'-nine-tails is forbidden, and masters or captains of vessels must find some better mode of enforcing discipline than by the terrors of the lash.

We are told that this act of Congress has awakened profound apprehension in the minds of many officers. They predict, as its consequences, insubordination, mutiny, anarchy. This is all natural, if not reasonable. They have been trained from the time they put foot on shipboard, to regard the infliction of corporeal punishment, or the dread of it, as the most powerful incentive to obedience, absolutely necessary to the maintenance of authority in circumstances where neglect or delay of obedience to its mandates may cost thousands of lives. Some commanders, they admit, possess the art of governing to such an extent, that recourse to the lash may not be required. There is an irresistible power in their word and look that extorts instant and complete obedience. But there are others, they say, who can govern only by a palpable exhibition of brute-force—their mandate becomes potential only through the terrors of their crew. To forbid them to use the lash, is to place them at the mercy of their hands, and to invite violence and mutiny.

But, it is too late now to speculate about it. The Congress of the United States, acting in obedience to a strong Popular Sentiment, has resolved that the experiment shall be made, whether it be not possible to sail our vessels and maintain discipline on board, without treating men as brutes—whether it be not possible to maintain a navy without resort to the harbarous usage of the cat-o'-nine-tails.

We can easily understand how the experiment may be made to work badly. If the Secretary of the Navy should withhold his sympathy from this reform, and do nothing to promote its successful working, to remedy incidental evils attending it, to suggest regulations calculated to supply the suppression of what has so long been relied upon as the most potent of disciplinary instrumentalities; if commanders of vessels should evince distrust of their authority, or timidity, or, in despair of maintaining discipline, neglect its enforcement by all the appliances still left within their power—we may expect to hear deplorable accounts of the consequences resulting from the "ill-judged philanthropy" of Congress, and strong memorials in favor of a return to the old mode of punishment.

But, we hope the Secretary of the Navy will exert his energies to the utmost for the purpose of giving the experiment a fair chance. Let him revise the present regulations for the government of the navy, so as to conform them to the new order of things; and apprize the officers of his intention to enforce the will of Congress.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi, when the subject was before the Senate, admitted that the reform was one demanded by Popular Sentiment—he apprehended evil consequences, but was disposed to yield gracefully to the demands of the People; and he added, sensibly enough, that, so far, the system of punishments had been relied upon for maintaining discipline, but, now, he knew not what substitute to suggest, except a system of rewards.

We repeat, this was a sensible remark. Sailors are men. They have conscience, self-respect, patriotism, professional pride, the instinct of self-preservation, a desire to better their condition. In governing them by terror, all these feelings are liable to be disregarded, trampled upon, extinguished; what wonder that they should sometimes become so degraded and insensible as to respond to no stimulus but that of the lash?

Now, if this reign of terror is to be abolished, the reign of common sense must be substituted. At present, marines receive $7 a month, and seamen from ten to twelve. Raise their wages, so as to make the service an object of desire to respectable American citizens, and dismissal from it a penalty to be guarded against. The result would be, that well-behaved, steady citizens would take the places of the odds and ends of all countries that now crowd our navy. The character of the service would be elevated—discipline would be more easily maintained—the flag of the country would be placed on the safe footing of men devoted to its honor—and dismissal from duty would be felt as degradation and loss, instead of being welcomed as a relief.

FREE SOIL IN ILLINOIS.

The Democracy of the 6th District, Illinois, in Convention assembled, has put in nomination for Congress R. S. Malony, a Wilmot Proviso man, as we understand. The Convention adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of slavery; and while we would not make such opposition a ground of interference with the interests of the States where it exists, yet we moderately, but firmly, insist that it is the duty of Congress to oppose its extension to territory now free, by all means compatible with the obligations of the Constitution, and with good faith to our sister States, that these principles were recognised by the Ordinance of 1787, which received the sanction of Thomas Jefferson, who is acknowledged by all to be the great oracle and expounder of our faith."

THE WHIG PARTY IN MICHIGAN.

The Webster managers have been more successful with the Whigs of Michigan than with those of New York. The Whig State Convention of Michigan, which met at Jackson, on the 24th ult., seems to have been under the control of Washington influences. It took the ground of Messrs. Cass, Clay, and Webster, passing resolutions commending them and the bills they supported for the settlement of the slavery question before Congress. *The Peninsular Freeman* reports that the resolutions were adopted by a very small majority, and remarks that had all the western delegations been full, they would have been rejected.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The *Cambria* arrived at Halifax, October 3d, bringing news from Europe one week later.

It was rumored in England that negotiations are on foot by which Spain engages to pay her debts to England, France, and Holland, on condition of having Cuba secured to her by their joint action.

The Irish Catholic Synod of Thurles has condemned, *in toto*, the Educational Colleges of Government, in Ireland. The Liverpool *Journal* and *Chronicle*, journals controlled by Catholics, are loud in their disapprobation of the action of the Synod.

Public meetings have been held in England, at which it was proposed to bestow some suitable testimonial of public favor on the brewers and draymen who inflicted chastisement on Haynau, the Austrian butcher.

In France, movements are being made with a view of revising the Constitution, so as to prolong the powers of the President. About 700 emigrants, chiefly from the old Guard Mobile, are about to leave for California.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. WILMOT.

By an arrangement, satisfactory to all concerned, Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Lowry have retired from the field, and G. A. Grow, who occupies precisely the same ground as Mr. Wilmot, has accepted the nomination of the Democracy of the District.

The following letter from Mr. Wilmot to his constituents is honorable to the writer, showing that while willing to sacrifice his own claim, nothing could induce him to compromise the interest of the great cause to which he is pledged:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

TOWANDA, *September* 27, 1850.

You will learn from the proceedings of the Congressional Conference, which reassembled at Wellsborough on the 25th instant, that I am no longer a candidate for Congress. It is proper that the public should be fully informed of the reasons which have governed me.

It was early known to those friends with whom I had correspondence upon the subject, that I had no personal desire to be again returned to Congress. I became a candidate only when I thought I saw a determination to trample under foot the principles of freedom, upon which the Democracy of this district had stood and battled for the last four years. Within a few days after my nomination I visited the county of Susquehanna for the purpose of meeting with, and addressing its people. My malignant enemies followed me, filling the atmosphere with base and groundless charges against my integrity, and the purity of my motives. Everywhere, and at every step, I met the charge that I was influenced in my course by base selfishness and personal ambition. That I was an unprincipled demagogue, governed by no feelings of integrity or honor, and was only intent upon a seat in Congress as a means of support—that I cared for nothing but eight dollars per day. In my efforts to throw off these mean and unmanly accusations, I declared in my public addresses, and with entire sincerity, that I had no personal ambition longer to fill a seat in Congress—that I was only in the field as a candidate, because the principles of human liberty were assailed in this district, which was looked to by the whole country, as one of the great battle-fields of Freedom. I declared my willingness to decline, whenever a sound candidate could be brought into the field—one in whose integrity and principles confidence could be placed, and in whose hands the world could see the banner of our principles. Wherever I went, I made these public and solemn declarations. The masses of Susquehanna responded to my appeals, and were coming up by hundreds to my support. I felt that the battle had been fought, and that victory was certain. This my enemies and the enemies of free principles clearly saw; and not until this was made apparent, did they signify a disposition to regard, with any attention, these public declarations of my willingness to decline. On Saturday last, while on my way, fulfilling appointments for public meetings, information reached me at the Great Bend that Mr. Lowrey was willing to decline, and the name of Mr. Grow was suggested as a gentleman sound in principle, and wholly unexceptionable. I was also informed that Mr. Grow, if a candidate, would be nominated upon the resolutions upon which I stood, thus vindicating the principles which I proclaimed it to be my sole object to uphold and maintain. Thus the sincerity of my public declarations was put to the test. I must either object to Mr. Grow as an unsound man in principle, decline, or stand before the people as hypocritical and uncandid. To refuse to decline under such circumstances would have been to establish as true all the vile slanders of my unmanly traducers. With Mr. Grow I had an intimate personal acquaintance. He had been for a year associated with me in business, and I knew him as a man of integrity and honor. I also knew that from the first he had declared himself the friend of the Proviso and of Freedom in this great struggle with the Slave Power.

I have made no compromise—I have entered into no arrangement. I have declined in obedience to the public and solemn declarations which I made in my addresses to the people, and which I felt it necessary to make to shield myself from the slanders of my malignant and relentless enemies. It was from no apprehension of defeat, for I never felt more certain of success; but if defeat had been inevitable, I would have met it with cheerfulness in the midst of my friends.

For the present condition of things, neither Mr. Grow nor his friends, are in the least degree responsible. He has not sought to occupy his present position. He is a gentleman of high integrity and honor, and I have full confidence that he will not betray the trust which an honest people may place in his hands.

The great battle of Freedom is not ended. It has just begun. No mighty interest which ever had the control of a Government ever surrendered its power without a desperate and protracted struggle. This contest will not be ended until one or the other of the great opposing principles of Freedom or Slavery shall be overborne. The sceptre of power in this Government will be wielded by the Slave interests, unless the free masses of the country assert their rights, and take their institutions into their own hands.

D. WILMOT.

EDWARD EVERETT.—We learn from the *Lowell Courier* that Edward Everett is preparing for publication a systematic treatise on the modern law of nations, more especially in reference to those questions which have been discussed between the Governments of the United States and Europe since 1783; and that he is also making a selection of his contributions to the North American Review, with a view of their publication in a distinct form.

LOCOFOCO AND FREE SOIL JUNCTION.

The "regular Democratic" County Convention was holden at the Town Hall, in Salem, on Tuesday, Hon. George Hood, of Lynn, President. We trust that Father Ritchie and Editor Burke, of the Union, Gen. Cass, &c., will swallow the dose as complacently as possible, when they are told that the Convention nominated, on their ticket for Senators, *three out-and-out Free Soil party men*, and only *two* true blue "Democrats" of the old line, viz: John B. Alley, of Lynn, Edmund Kimball, of Bradford, and JOHN G. WHITTIER, of Amesbury, Free Soilers; and Frederick Robinson, of Marblehead, and Daniel Saunders, jr., of Lawrence, Locos!!! This is decidedly funny. *The Freeman*, one of the organs of the joint party, says:

"Mr. Robinson's liberal views of the question of slavery, and all other questions, are well known, and we shall be happy to give him our vote.

This ticket was nominated with a near approach to unanimity, and is a conspicuous example of political generosity. It met with some opposition, to be sure, from the *Salem clique of ex-office-holders, who, at one year of the proceedings, solemnly withdrew from the Convention!* But as the purpose of that disinterested and patriotic clique is well known to be 'to rule or ruin," and to keep the Democratic party "conveniently small," and to prevent any triumph at the polls which does not lift *them* into office, this must be regarded as a happy event."—*Salem Register*.

From the sneering notice of the *Register* we perceive that the course of Mr. Webster, sustained as he seems to be, by the majority of the Whigs in Massachusetts, is driving the liberal men of the Democratic and Free Soil parties to unite their forces for the overthrow of his influence. We know JOHN G. WHITTIER well enough to know that he could never sanction any political arrangement that involved corruption.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Whigs of Massachusetts held their State Convention in Worcester on the 1st inst. The present Governor and Lieutenant Governor were renominated. An address was issued, in which the action of Congress on the slavery question was reviewed. The admission of California, a free State, is hailed as a signal victory over slavery. In relation to Utah and New Mexico, while the Convention says that if the Whigs of Massachusetts could have had their way, they would have extended to them the benefit of the Ordinance of 1787, it rests in the confident assurance that no slavery will exist in either, and it abstains from all censure of those who voted against the Proviso. The settlement of the Texas boundary it sanctions, and is rejoiced at the passage of the law abolishing the slave trade in the District. It expresses its regret that, in the act relating to fugitives from service, the right of trial by jury was not incorporated, and says that, without this and other arrangements, it cannot be satisfactory to the people of Massachusetts. Its language, however, on this point, is so feeble and heartless that nobody will be disturbed by it.

Among the resolutions adopted are the following:

Resolved, That Massachusetts avows her unalterable determination to maintain all the principles and purposes she has in times past affirmed and re-affirmed, in relation to the extension of slavery—and the measure of success which has attended her exertions is a new incentive to continue and persevere in all constitutional efforts, till the great and good work shall be accomplished and perfected.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all true friends of freedom, in and out of Congress, to watch the progress of the present free territories of New Mexico and Utah, and to favor the adoption of all practicable measures to secure their early admission as States into the Union, with Constitutions like that of their elder and free sister, California.

Very indefinite, and by no means alarming. Mr. Webster will not feel hurt by them.

CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: You say in an article in your paper, that I moved to allow slave States to come into the Union. I moved to strike out the clause admitting them to come in as slave States. A material difference, as you will see.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

September 25, 1850.

The reader of course corrected the mistake.—*Ed. Era.*

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF NEW YORK.

The New York Evening Post, in reply to our comments on the action of the late Democratic State Convention of New York, says:

"We think it as much of a triumph as ought to have been expected from us, to have nominated Martin Van Buren as our candidate for the Presidency, and by a significant and emphatic silence, to have rebuked the course of Senator Dickinson. And yet both these important results were accomplished. A committee, composed of a majority of pro-slavery men, refused to report a resolution approving of Mr. Dickinson's course; and a similar resolution, when afterwards offered in Convention, was unanimously rejected, on a vote for the previous question.

"Within fifteen minutes after this meritorious act, the Convention adopted the following, among other resolutions reported by the same committee:"

"'*Resolved*, THAT THIS CONVENTION DO PRESENT THE NAME OF MARTIN VAN BUREN TO THE PEOPLE AS THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THAT WE WILL SPARE NO HONORABLE MEANS TO SECURE HIS ELECTION.'"

"This resolution was adopted without debate, by a vote of 93 to 27, and, but for its having been put to the Convention in connection with another resolution congratulating the country for something that had not taken place, would doubtless have passed unanimously."

Is not the *Post* mistaken? We certainly did not observe that the Convention passed any such resolution. It is all new to us, and to our neighbor of the *Union*, too, if we may judge from the perplexity into which the paragraph from the *Post* has thrown it! If our cotemporary be not mistaken, the passage of such a resolution was certainly a redeeming act in the proceedings of the Convention. But it is only a sly joke of the *Post*.

THE SECEDING WHIGS OF NEW YORK AND THE WASHINGTON REPUBLIC.

In an editorial in another column, we remark that the action of the seceding Whigs of New York has not received commendation even from the Administration papers here. The remark was true, when we wrote the article, but since that time, the Washington *Republic* has openly taken ground in their defence, and from day to day is treating its readers with denunciations of the great mass of the Whig party, and with a great amount of declamation in behalf of the dissontients. It scouts the idea that the Whig party ever has been, is, or can be, in any sense, an anti-slavery party, or embrace the anti-slavery principle in its creed.

We have tried hard to disbelieve that it was the special organ of the Administration, but we see no authoritative denial in any quarter of its pretensions to the confidence of Mr. Fillmore. It may, therefore, be as well to remind it that the personage whom it now arrays against every form of anti-slavery doctrine and agitation, stood pledged in 1836 to the leading measures of the anti-slavery reform.

The Albany Evening Journal brings up the following refreshing reminiscence:

The following letter, in reply to questions propounded to Mr. FILLMORE by an "Anti-Slavery Society," shows that the President formerly stood on the Platform which Gov. SEWARD now occupies:

BUFFALO, *Oct.* 17, 1838.

SIR:—Your communication of the 15th instant, as Chairman of a Committee appointed by "the Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie," has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogatories:

1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress, on the subject of slavery and the slave trade, ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the Representatives of the people?

2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this nation, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising a the constitutional power it possesses *to aboli the slave trade between the States?*

4th. *Are you in favor of immediate legislation f the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia*

I am much engaged, and have no time to ente into an argument, or explain at length my reason for my opinion. I shall therefore content myse for the present, by *answering all your interrogator in the affirmative*, and leave for some future occ sion a more extended discussion on the subject.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

PRESTON KING RE-NOMINATED.

The only true Democratic Representative fro New York, in the present Congress, is, we a glad to see, regularly re-nominated by the Dem crats of the 18th Congressional District, N. This nomination was unanimous, and the Conve tion passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conver tion, the electors of this Congressional District a unanimously opposed to the further extension slavery in the Territories of our Governmen now, or hereafter to be, acquired; and we unan mously desire that the same measure of freedo may be secured to UTAH and NEW MEXICO, whic has been established in OREGON and CALIFORNI

Resolved, That Hon. PRESTON KING has fait fully represented his constituents, as their repr sentative in Congress, and receives as he is en tled to, their sincere thanks for his fidelity.

FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTION IN MASS CHUSETTS.

This Convention met October 3d, in the Was ington Hall, Boston, which was crowded to e cess. Joseph T. Buckingham, former editor of th Boston Courier, was elected President. T Vice Presidents were chosen, among them, E. Governor Morton, J. G. Palfrey, and Charle Sedgwich. Charles F. Adams, Charles Sumne and eight others, were appointed a committee report resolutions and an Address. An eloquo letter was read from S. C. Phillips, declining be a candidate for the Governorship, but warml avowing his continued devotion to the Free-So party.

Mr. Julian, member of Congress from Indian addressed the Convention in an earnest speec Mr. Burlingame also entertained the audien with one of his lively, energetic outburs The committee on nominations reported the fo lowing—

Hon. Stephens C. Phillips, for Governor.

Hon. Amasa Walker, for Lieutenant Governo

These gentlemen were then nominated by a clamation.

The Convention was further addressed Messrs. Leavitt, Adams, Sumner, Bradburn, a White. Spirited resolutions were adopted, committee was chosen to prepare an Addre measures were taken to "circulate the doc ments" during the canvass, and at last the Co vention, after an enthusiastic session, adjourne

We are glad to see no indication of relaxati in the labors of the Free-Soil men of Mass chusetts.

MR. GERRIT SMITH.

Mr. Gerritt Smith who, from time to time d ing the last ten years, has seen fit to make us t subject of his severest denunciation, eagerly la hold of the unfortunate article on the subject fugitive slaves, from the pen of our *pro tem.*, a made it the occasion of an attack not only up the *Era*, but also the American and Foreign An Slavery Society, which had once favored it wi a good word.

Lewis Tappan answered him in his usual pith and conclusive style, but Mr. Smith was not sat fied. He addressed Mr. Tappan another lett an extract of which will serve as a fair illust tion of the feeling cherished by that gentlem towards one, whose sin is, not being able to s the wisdom of the famous address to the slaves 1842, or to recognise the abduction of slaves, the best means of abolishing slavery:

"Nevertheless, I am surprised that you ha forgotten my repeated public animadversio upon Dr. Bailey's editorials on the subject promoting the escape of slaves. I have never be at peace with the Doctor, since I witnessed t *cruelty of his attitude towards Thompson, Work, Burr, and his respect for the piratical enactme* which they had broken. I have never been peace with him since he argued against the mu talked-of Address to the slaves of 1842, as *he arg against those imprisoned and beloved brethren.* A surely there was nothing in his *cowardly heartless disclaimers and utterances* at the time the sad failure of the Pearl enterprise to rec cile me to him. In the National Convention, 1848, I made a speech, not a little of which spected Dr. Bailey's *wicked regard for slave la* You read it at the time. I *now* send you a co of it.

"I put it to your candor then, whether th things, in the history of Dr. Bailey, were enough, *as I view such things*, to render the eulo um referred to deeply offensive to me at the ti I read it—and that was months ago?

"I need say no more to make it evident, t the *cold-blooded and sophistical paragraphs from Bailey's pen*, at the time of the arrest of the d and noble Chaplin, and the similar and no m guilty paragraphs in the Era of the 29th Augu were not the *cause* of any dislike of your Societ eulogium on the Doctor. I cannot plead gui to the anachronism—to the Irishism—in wh you would involve me. These paragraphs but another illustration of that unfitness, of wh I was, long ago, convinced, of Dr. Bailey to e an anti-slavery paper."

We have italicised certain passages, and h no objection to leaving them, without comme to the judgment of our readers. Mr. Smit philosophy is more in fault than his heart.

NOMINATION.—Mr. White, member of Congr from New York, positively declines a renomi tion. Mr. Sackett of Seneca, New York, *Tribune* learns, will be renominated, unanimous Well—the party cannot make a better nomi tion. Mr. Sackett is one of the true men of House.

THE LOUISVILL EXAMINER, formerly a week of late a monthly paper, has been discontinu We regret it. During the emancipation strug in Kentucky it was conducted with marked ab ty, and the fruit of its labors then will not lost.

KINGSLEY S. BINGHAM, "faithful among faithless" from his State, has been thrust aside the Hunker Democrats of the 3d District, Mic gan, to make room for Gen. Hascall, a followe Gen. Cass. We hope Mr. Bingham will app to the people against the corrupt managers party.

COL. BAKER.—Among the Representatives the present Congress who are about to declin renomination, is Col. Baker, of Illinois; we re this. He is a gallant man, and has proved h self to be a true and an able friend of the ca of freedom.

GENERAL CASS happened to visit New Y lately, and the Democratic Republican Commi happened to get wind of it. The result wa small bit of glorification, got up by Rynd Mike Walsh, and other worthies, at the T many Hall, where the General made his app ance, and also a speech. He complimented W ster and Clay for their conduct in the late c troversy, and was especially profuse of his c pliments to the *Journal of Commerce* and Benn *Herald*, which he seemed to regard as the m patriot papers.

THE ALBANY (N. Y.) EVENING JOURNAL that "indications not at all equivocal connect Federal Administration with those who h from the Whig State Convention," and in nection with this, it remarks—"we are prep to look treason, come from what source it full in the face."

Mr. Duer undoubtedly labors to implicate Administration in their movements; but we d whether Mr. Fillmore will consent to be use an instrument for breaking up the Whig P in the State of New York.

THE HON. CHESTER BUTLER, a Representa from Pennsylvania, died a few days since at P adelphia, on his way home.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, *Sept.* 1, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir: Fifteen minutes after I had dropped into the post office my last letter to you, giving you the terrible news of the squatter difficulties, I had, "according to order," buckled on belts and knapsack, shouldered my musket, and was on the way to Sacramento city. The night before, an earnest request from the citizens had arrived here that assistance should be sent them, as greater troubles were anticipated, and they had no force to quiet them. About a hundred and fifty of us obeyed the summons, and started for Sacramento to protect the outraged laws. The steamer "Senator" was placed at our free use, and we carried with us stout hearts, strong arms, and two thousand rounds of cartridges.

We left San Francisco about one o'clock, cheered on our journey by a thousand of our friends, and steering across the bay, after stopping a moment at Benicia, entered the beautiful Sacramento about 3 o'clock. My remembrance carried me back to the time, nearly two years since, when I last sailed over this Hudson of the West. It was in a little open launch, when full of youthful hope and gorgeous dreams, I was on my way to the golden hills of the Sierra Nevada. Then the journey occupied eight days, and slowly we wended our way over a river whose calm surface was unrippled save by the graceful leap of some sportive fish and the light wave caused by our little boat; we sailed between banks covered by thick "tule" grass, through which the wild deer and antelope were bounding, and magnificent groves of lofty oaks, whose silence was then unbroken by the echoing sound of the woodman's axe. A seeming solitude rested upon the river, and Nature there was still the ruler.

How changed was it now! Instead of the little boat, with its slow wafting, I was speeding like a courser in a splendid floating mansion—whose harsh music had frightened the deer and antelope from their sunny haunts. The lofty oaks were lying fallen, and the woodman's cabin stood among them, and the river banks were washing by the big waves, which our boat threw on each side of her track. Towns and villages had sprung up as if by magic, and I saw, I will confess, with a certain degree of sorrow, that the Sacramento of the past was despoiled of many of its wild beauties by the rude hand of civilization.

Benicia, which when I passed it two years ago, contained some twenty buildings, has grown into a city with three or four hundred houses. The scenery around it is beautiful in the extreme. The city is situated upon a plain, but backed by lofty hills. These hills and the plain at the side of them for thousands of acres are covered with a thick growth of wild oats, yellow as gold, and waving gracefully in the breeze. Opposite Benicia, in a quiet little nook, is the pretty village of Martinez, containing about a hundred buildings.

Passing Benicia, which lies upon the straits of Carquinez, we entered the Bay of Suisun into which empties the Sacramento. Above the head of the bay, and just where the San Joaquin empties its rushing waters into the Sacramento, on a broad level plain, lies the embryo city with the somewhat high sounding title of "New York of the Pacific." There are here some half dozen houses, and the principal inhabitants of the city are musquitoes of enormous size.

When within about seventy miles of Sacramento, we met the steamer Gold Hunter on her downward passage, and were informed that everything was quiet, that peace and order had been restored. We still continued our trip, however, and reached the levee at Sacramento city, at 11 P. M. As we neared our landing place, all on shore was silent as the grave; but as our wheels stopped and the citizens saw us drawn up under arms upon the hurricane deck, a wild shout of joy burst from a thousand hearts. We waited with anxiety for the news, and the first we heard was that the Sheriff of the county had been killed that afternoon, in the attempt to arrest a man, who it was supposed was one of the party who resisted the authorities the day previous. An attack had also been made upon a party of squatters that afternoon, and four of them were killed.

As the report which I sent you by the last steamer was in some portions necessarily incorrect, I will give you the facts of this terrible affair. As I told you before, since the settlement of Sacramento city, Sutter's title has always been a matter of dispute, many intelligent and good citizens believing that he had no legal claim to the land. With this view many of the latter comers have fenced in and settled upon lots which have passed out of Sutter's hands. About a month since, a suit was brought before the county court for the ejectment of one of the squatters, and judgment being given for the plantiff, the defendant desired to take an appeal. This was denied by the Judge, on the ground that as the question of title was not here involved, the laws of the State did not allow an appeal. This was considered by the squatters as hard, and handbills to the following effect were immediately posted around the city:

"Outrage! Shall Judge Willis be dictator? All true republicans are requested to meet on the levee this evening."

A meeting was held, some strenuous resolutions passed, and from that moment trouble commenced.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, August 14th, a party of about forty squatters, armed to the teeth, undertook to regain possession of a lot on the levee from which one of their number had been ejected, and commenced removing some lumber which had been placed upon it. When about half through, they were stopped by a number of the citizens, who in the mean time, under the orders of the Mayor, had armed themselves. The squatters then moved in military order up the principal street, and, when they had proceeded a few squares, were met by the Mayor, who ordered them to lay down their arms and disperse. This they refused to do, and immediately fired, four of the shots taking effect upon the Mayor, Hardin Bigelow, and dangerously wounding him. The citizens then fired, and in the *melée*, which lasted some five minutes, Mr Woodland, the City Assessor, who stood unarmed beside the Mayor, was instantly killed by a shot in the groin. Mr. James Harper was also severely wounded. Among the squatters, the first one killed was Jesse Morgan, from Millersville, Ohio. The horse of Malony, who was the leader of the squatters, was shot from under him, when he dismounted, and, endeavoring to escape, was shot by Recorder Washington. Dr. Robinson, the prime mover of the whole affair, was very severely wounded, and taken prisoner. The squatters then dispersed, after one or two others were taken prisoners. The city was immediately placed under martial law, and expresses sent to San Francisco and to the Governor at San Jose. The Lieutenant Governor started from Benicia, and brought up the next day a quantity of arms and ammunition. Things remained quiet during the night of the 14th.

On the afternoon of the 15th, after the burial of Assessor Woodland, the Sheriff, Joseph McKinney, hearing that a number of the rioters of the day previous were in a house at Brighton, about four miles distant, started for there with a party of twenty men. Proceeding to the house of a man named Allen, they found ten or twelve men, under arms. The Sheriff ordered them to lay down their arms and surrender; this they refused to do, and immediately commenced firing—mortally wounding the Sheriff at the first shot. Three squatters were killed, and three taken prisoners. Allen himself was severely wounded, but managed to escape, and made his way to Placerville, in the mountains.

This last encounter was about six hours before our arrival, and we were received as friends in need. We remained two days, receiving the hospitalities of the city, when, it being pretty generally understood that there would be no active service for us to perform, we returned to San Francisco.

I have thus recounted these lamentable occurrences without note or comment. I do not consider that the question of the validity of Sutter's title is at all involved in the affair. These men resisted the law, and the law must be sustained. I hope that Congress may learn a lesson from this sad affair, and speedily extend over us laws which will produce a more quiet and stable state of things amongst us.

The California, which arrived a week since, brought us the news of the death of General Taylor, and on Thursday last, his funeral obsequies were celebrated in our city with great pomp. A procession consisting of about three thousand people, composed of the Masons, Benevolent Societies, Military and Fire Companies, and the Corporation, marched through the principal streets, and after listening to an oration from Hon. Elcan Heydenfelt, dispersed.

But the most singular portion of the procession, were a party of about one hundred Chinese, arrayed in their full flowing dresses, some of them very magnificently, and with their long tails reclining nearly to the ground. This is probably the first time that the Chinese have ever united in a procession with the "outside barbarians." The day previous, a quantity of tracts and portions of the scripture printed in their own language, were distributed to them upon the plaza, and with which they appeared highly delighted. They were then invited by the Mayor to join in the funeral procession.

We have in San Francisco nearly a thousand Chinese, who have broken through the almost impassable wall of their country, and are among us the most quiet, peaceable, and industrious citizens. The effect that this encouragement of them will have cannot be told, especially as we hope, ere long, to have a direct steam communication between here and China.

The accession of Millard Fillmore to the Presidential Chair has given us new hopes—hopes which we fondly believe may not be blasted. Never had a President a better opportunity to use his influence for good, and render his name blessed, than has Millard Fillmore now.

The proposition of Mr. Soulé, to divide the State at the Missouri Compromise line, meets with but little favor in California, and we are glad to see that it was so promptly met by some of our prominent statesmen. If the object is to give a chance for slave territory south of the line, his labors will not be at all appreciated by the present inhabitants of that section. The Spanish portion of the inhabitants of California who occupy that portion of the State have inherited, from what we are usually pleased to consider the tyrannical institutions of Mexico, a horror of our "peculiar institution." Besides, upon the plea of policy, slavery is entirely unnecessary there. That portion of the country is in no degree adapted to the slave system; but upon the other hand, the only part of California in which rice or tobacco, two of the great slave staples, can be raised, is in the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, hundreds of miles north of the Compromise line. The fact is, we do not want slavery to exist here. We have settled that point for ourselves already; and, if necessary, can settle it again the same manner. But we trust that the better sense of Congress will prevail in the whole matter, and that, ere many weeks, we may be numbered among the States of our Union.

The news from the emigrants upon the plains is distressing. Thousands of them are lying destitute in the vicinity of Humboldt and Mary's river. Subscriptions to a large amount have been raised in many of the towns of the State, and two or three provision trains have already started for the relief of the sufferers.

Col. Adam Johnson, the Indian agent for the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, has just returned from an official tour among the mountain Indians, and sends by this mail a report to the Department.

Everything is quiet in the mining region, and with the fall of the waters prospects are improving. I saw, a day or two since, a "big lump" weighing 18½ pounds of pure gold without any admixture of quartz.

Reuben Withers, who was tried for the murder of Reynolds, has just been acquitted, the witnesses for the prosecution having failed to appear.

Mayor Bigelow's condition is very critical, and it is doubted whether he recovers.

I shall write you again on the 15th.

"Hombre."

LETTER FROM DR. WILLIAM ELDER.

Philadelphia, *October* 4, 1850.

Dr. Bailey: It has been in my heart ever since the death of James Fulton, Jr., to furnish for the *Era* some notice of his life and character which might express my own feelings and satisfy those of his friends who are your readers; but I could not bring a formal memoir within the proper limits, and I would not write a mere obituary eulogy of such a man.

Though you knew each other well, I think you were not personally intimate. Let me speak of him in those respects in which I enjoyed the opportunities of a more thorough acquaintance with him.

His residence was in a little rural village, consisting of a beautiful group of dwellings which grew up with him around the neighboring mansion houses of his own and of his wife's father. Other children of the two families, some intermarried, some single, with two or three households of warm friends, made the society of the hamlet; and a post office, a store, a good township library, a public hall, and a meeting house, with one or two establishments for ordinary domestic manufactures, filled up the ground plan, and supplied the accessaries of industrial and social activity. Here James was born, here he lived, and now his body reposes in the midst of the spot which was his childhood's play-ground. It is a very beautiful place, and was a very happy one before his now-made grave saddened the scene.

There is an open grove of forest trees before the door of his dwelling. We have met him there so often, so nearly, so vividly, that the memory of the happy intercourse lingers there still, like a palpable presence. On the day of his burial, his friends, gathered from the whole country round, stood in clusters under those familiar shade trees. They had come to part with him, but their hearts first asked a meeting. He was brought out in his coffin and placed in their midst, that they might see him once more, and take their long, last, lingering look of the form and face so dear to them. The scene was full of solemn beauty. The air was pure and sweet as the outflowing affections of that great congregation, and the clear sunlight, softened by the shade of the trees, felt in tone with the grief-saddened reverence that our hearts offered to the sleeper before us. And how still, yet how conscious he looked! Disease had left no trace of its violence, and his features retained their wonted expression—the very play of those warm affections which in death cannot die. It was more a cordial greeting than a last farewell.

We had seen him so lately in full health, in almost unequalled physical strength, with the life laughing in every vein, and lightning along every nerve, that we could not make him dead. The sense of bereavement must come and deepen into reality as we miss him where we have always met him—in his hospitable home, in the neighborhood conventions, in the field, and on the way, wherever his business, industry, and benevolent activities, were accustomed to find or make their opportunities.

I said it was hard to realize his death, because he was so strong, his energies so sound and vigorous, his impulses, his intellectual industry, his strength of frame, and fulness of health, made him a model man among a million. Alas! he overtasked the robust life that struggled for action and utterance within him; and neither he nor his friends were wise enough to see and understand it. How blind we are to familiar things! And when experience seems to contradict principles, how we neglect them till they terribly assert their truth and power.

James Fulton died at 37, because he had crowded a lifetime's labor into a mere moiety of his allotted time. It was a premature death, though so much was done and well done; for there remains so much for such strong hands, and clear heads, and good, brave hearts to do; and we stood astonished, helpless, and doubtful, when he was so suddenly wrenched away from his work, for it seemed like a breach in the truth and harmony of things.

James was born into the restraints of the worn-out orthodoxies, but he early discerned and bravely obeyed the truth, and emancipated himself into a noble manhood. He lived and labored so wisely and so well, that he made it easier for the men around him to see the truth and perform their duty. Still, it seems hard to spare him; nor will our faith so far submit to physical fact as quite to surrender him—for one cannot believe that such an accident as an untimely death can entirely divorce him from all the interests and efforts which were the main objects and ends of his life in the body. If the spirit itself does not perish, how can its loves die out of it, and all its habitual impulses and purposes expire? The belief that the spirit disembodied gets a higher and better adjustment to its work in the world, shoots a ray of light and joy into the darkness of sense, that illustrates the procedure of Providence to our reason, while it reconciles it to the demands of our affections. I get indignant at the purblind materialism which denies the Unity of the Universe, and the unbroken oneness of "the whole family of heaven and earth," because it robs me of my brother, and drives me out into the dark from the society of my kindred. If the sympathies of our own dead cannot reach us, then the life in heaven is crippled and maimed more than that of earth! If the spirit of a man disembodied *cannot* pierce through the veil to ours, access of the Divine is a thousand times more improbable and impossible, and earth receives none of the communicated life of heaven! But thank the good Lord, the beautiful is the true, and our dearest possessions are safest of all from the spoiler!

James Fulton was indifferent to no duty of philanthropy which in our age claims the devotion of the best lives among us, and he was negligent of no obligation arising out of the ordinary relations of life. He was as diligent in labor as he was fervent in spirit, and when he fell at his post, men felt that they had lost a leader and laborer not easy to be replaced. He was one of the most active and efficient of those who have made Chester county famous for its reform spirit throughout the nation.

Such is *our* loss. What is it to his wife in her early widowhood—to his little children in their orphanage? They only can know and know fully when the experiences of the future shall have revealed all its loneliness and privation. God pity the mourners of that desolated household. And the world which their loved one left so much in his debt for generous affection and earnest service, will assuredly repay it in kindness to them.

W. E.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Fort Leavenworth, *September* 16, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir: As I may not have another *favorable* opportunity of writing to you before I get to Santa Fe, I improve the present. To-morrow we expect to hoist our canvass, for a voyage over the plains; for, though we go by ox-power, and our vessels are not exactly "ship-shape," yet we find canvass an indispensable article. I fancy a fleet of the line would not make a much more imposing appearance than we will, when we get under way. The United States troops left the Fort this morning, for Santa Fe. The road from this to that place will, in a week or two hence, present an almost unbroken chain of caravans; and yet even these will not be able to transport all the freight now waiting for transportation. Freight from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe is 14 cents per pound.

Besides the immense transportation to Santa Fe, there are trains continually plying between Independence and Fort Laramie and the Salt Lake, which do a heavy business. Hugh N. Smith left Independence, in company with his brother, on last Thursday, for Santa Fe. I see by papers received in Independence, by last night's mail, that the Texas bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and that the Texan Senators and Representatives, with unparalleled magnanimity, have given their assent to it! I suppose the Fugitive bill will pass next; and if under the soothing effects of so many unctuous applications, the inflammation is not drawn out of Southern chivalry, it must have been alarmingly *mortified.* The Squire of Hudibras, though amazingly tame, had nevertheless at least *one point* at which his honor could be touched, as we learn from the following lines:

"But Hudibras gave him a twitch
As quick as lightning, in the breech,
Just in the place where honor's lodg'd,
As wise philosophers have judg'd;
Because a kick in that place more
Hurts honor than deep wounds before."

But the Issacharine progeny of Northern doughfaces are unique. There is no point at which their honor can be touched. Kick them where you will, (provided you are a slaveholder,) spur them as you may, they have but one remonstrance: "Am I not thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever since I was thine unto this day?" For the sake of her own honor, for humanity's sake, if the Northern *People* have any thistle-patches, let them call home their donkeys.

It is wonderful how untiring the slavery-propagandists are in devising means (and executing them) for extending the area of slavery, and perpetuating their power. Their eternal vigilance in this respect has scarcely any parallel, except in Northern apathy and servility. While the Wilmot Proviso is denounced by Northern politicians of the Hunker school, as a chimera that has been superseded by the laws of physical geography, the slavery-propagandists are insidiously extending their area, regardless of all such imaginary lines. On the one hand, plying the timid with the lash, and the mercenary with Texas scrip, they dismember New Mexico of millions of acres, in derogation of all right, hand it over to marauding Texas, to be converted into slave territory, and patriotically pay her a bonus of ten millions to take it, lest she should whip the General Government. On the other hand, they are insidiously peopling this whole territory, (known a few years since as the Territory of Nebraska,) and stocking it with slaves. There is not, perhaps, a more delightful country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, than this same Territory. It is fast filling up with whites, and, from what I have seen, I should judge that a majority of them have slaves. I have not yet been in a white family, save one, or passed a house occupied by such, where they did not have their *domestics.* The people are already beginning to talk about the probabilities of a transfer of the land from the Indians to the Government; and my own opinion is, that such a transfer is inevitable, and that before many years. But, before it is transferred, slavery will have fixed its relentless grasp upon it, and will claim it by right of pre-occupation; and then there will be another compromise, in which Slavery will get all she asks.

I have said that I believe a transfer of this Territory to the Government inevitable. From what I have been able to learn from intercourse with the missionaries here, as well as with the people, I am convinced that the whole policy of the Government with regard to the Indians must be changed, before they can be ever *civilized*, much less christianized. One of the barriers to their elevation is, that *they have too much land.* If Government would take an enumeration of all the Indians, and apportion to each family, or to each individual, as much land as would, by a proper cultivation, yield a competency; make each individual's possession inalienable; confine them to their own possessions, and make them feel that they were to depend upon *that* resource for a subsistence; and then extend over them a wholesome government—it would accomplish more for their civilization and christianization in ten years than than it has ever yet done in the whole history of our Indian treaties and Indian missions.

I hope the brief limit I have given of the insidious introduction of slavery into this Territory, will serve to awaken further inquiry. I believe it was Daniel Webster who once said, "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." Pity that Argus should have fallen to sleep!

Yours, truly, W. G. K.

FIRST CASE UNDER THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

United States Commissioner's Office,
New York, *September* 27.

Before Commissioner Gardiner.

James Hamlet, a colored man, the slave of Mrs. Brown, of Baltimore, who ran away from her about two years since, was this morning arrested in this city, by the U. S. Marshal, on the claim of Mrs. Brown's agent, and in a few hours after his arrest the case was examined and the following evidence adduced:

Thomas J. Clare, examined. I reside in Baltimore, State of Maryland; I am 39 years old; am a clerk in a shot manufactory at Baltimore; I know James Hamlet; he is the slave of Mary Brown, my mother-in-law, who resides in Baltimore; I knew Hamlet about 20 years; he left his mistress about two years ago; he left the premises where our family reside at Baltimore. Mrs. Brown is entitled to Hamlet's services, as a slave, for life; she never parted with him voluntarily; she came into possession of him by the will of John J. Brown, her deceased husband.

[An extract from Mr. Brown's will was here put in evidence.]

Examination continued—she held him from the time she inherited him until he escaped. The man present is the same James Hamlet.

Gustavus Brown, examined. Reside in New York; am 25 years old; I am a clerk in this city. Resided at Baltimore before coming to this city. I know Hamlet since a boy; he is the slave of my mother. She is entitled to his services under the will of my father; Hamlet left her some two years since, in Baltimore; I saw him several times within the last six months in this city; I saw him first in April last; my mother is still entitled to him, never having parted with him; the man present is the James Hamlet of whom I speak.

Mr. Asa Child appeared at this stage of the examination, to protect the rights of the slave, and cross-examined Messrs. Clare and Brown; but elicited nothing to contradict their direct examination.

Mr. Child then said he believed that all the forms of law, appertaining to the case, had been complied with.

Mr. Gardiner then decided that the slave should be given up to the claimant's agent, and signed the annexed certificate:

"To whom these presents may come. Whereas complaint has been made before me, Alexander Gardiner, a Commissioner duly appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the southern district of New York, in the second circuit, under and by virtue of the Acts of Congress of February 20th, 1812, March 1st, 1817, and September 27th, 1789, on the oath of Thomas J. Clare, of the city of Baltimore, charging that James Hamlet, a person held to service or labor in the State of Maryland, did, on or about the month of October, 1848, escape into another State of the United States from the said State of Maryland, and from Mary Brown, a resident of the city of Baltimore in said State, to whom his service or labor was due:

"And whereas the said Thomas J. Clare did produce before me a certain power of attorney in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of the Baltimore County Court, whereby he was duly authorized by the said Mary Brown, the claimant of the said fugitive person, to take possession of and hold for her use and benefit the said James Hamlet:

"And whereas, upon such charge being made as aforesaid, I, the said Commissioner, did issue my warrant, in due form of law, for the arrest of the said James Hamlet: And whereas the said James Hamlet has been brought before me, the said Commissioner, and the case heard, in accordance with the provisions of the statute:

"Now I do certify that satisfactory proof has been produced before me, by the depositions of Thomas J. Clare, of Baltimore, and Gustavus Brown, of the city of New York, and by an extract from the will of John G. Brown, of the city of Baltimore, duly authenticated, that the service or labor of the said James Hamlet is due for life unto the said Mary Brown, of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; that the said James Hamlet escaped from the State of Maryland, in which such service or labor was due, to the State of New York, in which he has been arrested; and that the person in regard to whom such testimony has been produced is the said James Hamlet:

"And therefore, by virtue of the power in me vested by the act of Congress in this behalf, I do authorize the said Mary Brown, or the said Thomas J. Clare, her attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove the said James Hamlet, the fugitive person aforesaid, back to the State of Maryland, whence he escaped as aforesaid.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

"Alex. Gardiner, U. S. Com."

Mr. Clare, the slave owner's agent, then demanded that the Commissioner would, in accordance with the law, give him a sufficient force to conduct the slave back to Maryland.

Mr. Gardiner then informed him he must make an affidavit that he feared an attempt would be made to rescue the slave while on his way from this State to Maryland, and that on his making such affidavit, a sufficient force would be given to prevent it.

Mr. Clare then made the necessary affidavit, and the United States Commissioner ordered the slave into custody of the United States Marshal, with directions to him to provide a sufficient force to guard the slave on his way back. The United States Marshal immediately deputed a sufficient number of his officers for the purpose, accompanied by whom, and his owner's agent, the slave was immediately taken from the city, on his way to Maryland.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Crayon Reading Book, comprising selections from the various writings of Washington Irving, prepared for the use of schools. Published by George P. Putnam, New York, and for sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

As this selection is made from all of Irving's works, it embraces a great variety of topics, such as cannot but excite the attention and interest of the pupil, and meet the approval of teachers who appreciate the advantages of a chaste and polished style. The beauty and graphic clearness of Irving's writings give them an inexpressive charm for the young as well as the old; we are, therefore, much gratified in seeing this compilation, which we commend to the favorable notice of teachers and parents. *

Jenny Lind is driving people crazy. The first ticket for the concert at Providence (R. I.) sold at auction for $650. It was bought by some fellow who seemed anxious to make a bigger fool of himself than any of his kidney in New York or Boston.

Great Loss of Life.—The United States mail steamship *Southerner*, which arrived at New York last Friday night from Charleston, reports a terrible calamity. When about 160 miles from New York, on a pitch-dark night, she came into collision with the barque *Israel Meade*, Captain T. R. Brown, from New York, for Savannah. The barque was immediately sunk, and only seven out of thirty-three persons aboard were saved.

Edward Everett has presented $1,000 to the new City Free Library, Boston.

Result in Vermont.—The *Vermont Patriot* gives full returns of the election in Vermont, from which it appears that the Democrats will have 9 in the Senate, 100 in the House, and the Whigs, 21 in the Senate, 125 in the House. This gives the Whigs 37 majority on joint ballot. Last year they had about fifty.

Texas.—Almost the entire press of Texas is of opinion that the act of Congress defining the boundary of the State will be satisfactory to the People.

Hon. John P. Hale in Virginia.—The Richmond *Times*, noticing the arrival in Richmond of a number of members of Congress, says:

"The distinguished champion of Free Soil, Senator John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, was one of the passengers, and, we believe, is now in our city. Southerners who have never seen him will be surprised to find what a pleasant and amiable countenance he has. We doubt not he will be treated everywhere in Virginia with becoming hospitality, and we hope he will satisfy himself by ocular demonstration how abominable his doctrines are."

Extra Session of the Legislature of Mississippi.—Governor Quitman has called an extra session of the Legislature of Mississippi, to meet on the 18th of November ensuing. The grounds on which he rests the propriety of the call is, the admission of California into the Union, and the abolition of the slave trade in the District, both, in his judgment, involving a violation of the rights of the South.

The number of letters received at the New York Post Office from Europe during the quarter ending on the 30th ultimo was 310,943, and from California during the same time 115,340. The number sent to Europe during the quarter was 363,100, and to California 131,558—making the total received and despatched 920,941. By an arrangement between the New York and Collins's line of steamers, there will be a weekly mail to Liverpool during the winter.

Father Mathew arrived at St. Louis on the 23d ultimo, and is the guest of the Right Rev. Bishop Kendrick. He preached at the Cathedral, and by his eloquence, mildness, and unaffected modesty, made a very favorable impression. He was to devote the ensuing week to the administration of the pledge. He has given the pledge to over a quarter of a million since he has been in our country, and in New Orleans alone 14,000.

Suppression of the Slave Trade in Brazil.—From Rio Janeiro we learn, by a late arrival, that no little excitement prevailed in consequence of the destruction of certain Brazil vessels said to be engaged in the slave trade. The reason which England sets up for this proceeding is said to be the bad faith of Brazil in professing a desire for the suppression of the slave trade all the while that she is encouraging it; and the summary acts of the British fleet seem to have had the desired effect; for we read in a letter to the Commercial here, dated July 30, that—

"The Senate and Chamber of Deputies held a secret session on the 12th instant, remodelled their laws with reference to this traffic, and made the most stringent laws against the future importation of slaves. The people everywhere acknowledge their past remissness; and it has been intimated to those engaged in the slave trade that they must withdraw their capital, as the Government can no longer consent to be embroiled with other nations by endeavoring to throw around slave-traders the national protection."

New York Express.

MICHIGAN FREE SOIL CONVENTION.

Jackson, *Tuesday, Sept.* 24.

NOMINATIONS:

For Secretary of State, George Masten, Kent County.
For Auditor-General, George Coe, Branch Co.
For Attorney-General, Austin Blair.
For Treasurer, George T. Clark.
For Superintendent of Public Institutions, Samuel Barstowe of Wayne.
For Justices, Henry Chapman of Wayne, Alexander R. Tiffany and Charles Draper of Oakland.
The Convention has not yet adjourned.

MANLY.

We learn with pleasure that Col. Thomas L. Kane of this city promptly resigned his office of United States Commissioner, on receiving information of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, requiring U. S. Commissioners to aid in the capture and return of fugitive slaves; declaring his belief that "no honorable man can longer hold the office." The act is worthy of his heart, and will be honored by every man who can appreciate a noble deed.—*Pennsylvania Freeman.*

For the National Era.

"TO WHAT DOES SLAVERY TEND?"—NO. 2.

One of the very worst features of *Negro Slavery* in the United States is the injury it inflicts upon the white and free population in the States where it prevails!

Let us take for example the *once* fair and prosperous State of Virginia, if you please. She was one of the first settled, one of the largest in domain, enjoying a better climate, more fertile and fruitful soil, (by nature,) with more abundant navigable waters, and many more latent sources of wealth and prosperity (and had at one time a greater population,) than any sister State!

Now, how stand her once fertile fields, her growing cities, and flourishing commerce, her once enlightened and refined society and statesmen, her schools, academies, colleges, and churches? Contrast her *entire* condition with the empire State, once her minor, or even with Ohio, very much her junior!

In Virginia, "*Slave labor*" has ruined the soil, prevented the growth of villages and cities, retarded the arts and sciences, locked up the spirit of laudable ambition and enterprise, spread an obscure veil of indolence, ignorance, darkness, and night, over her sunny plains and rich valleys that will require years of active free industry to remove! while the steady, continual, and rapid growth of *all* the free States speak in unmistakable tone of argumentative thunder *against* the too long endured *curse* of Slavery and "*Slave labor!!!*" A.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1850.

For the National Era.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Rochester, N. Y., on the 24th and 25th inst., in the State street Congregational Church, Hon. William Jackson of Massachusetts, presiding. The attendance, though not large, was highly respectable, both in numbers and persons. The afternoon of the 24th was occupied, chiefly, in hearing a statement of the receipts and expenditures, and the Annual Report of the Executive Committee. It appeared by the abstract read by the Treasurer, Lewis Tappan, that the receipts of the past year exceeded the receipts of the previous year, $3,100; the aggregate being $26,159.56; and that the sum has been wholly expended in sustaining the different missions, in sustaining the monthly paper, in compensation to agents, the secretary, the office, &c. The balance unexpended being only $22.

In the absence of the corresponding Secretary, occasioned by recent severe illness, the annual report, the reading of which occupied the close attention of the meeting for two hours, was read by Mr. Tappan. It appears that the number of foreign missions now under the care of the A. M. A., is five; the number of stations, ten; the number of ordained missionaries, twelve; male assistants, eleven; female assistants, twenty; number of laborers sent out from this country, forty-three; number appointed last year, ten; number of missionaries under appointment, seven; whole number employed in the foreign field, or about to go there, fifty-one; and the whole number of churches gathered, nine. One missionary has died the past year—Mrs. Brooks, in Africa. Missions are established at Kaw-Mendi, Africa; Bangkok, Siam; Sandwich Islands; Jamaica; and among the Ojibue Indians at Cass and Winnepeg Lakes.

Twenty-three missionaries have been sustained in whole or part in the home field the past year, viz: In Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Kentucky, and New York, and one missionary to the colored population of the city of New York. A missionary is now on his way to New Mexico. Two colporteurs have been employed in Kentucky, alternately, to distribute the Bible to the slaves. Encouraging statements were made respecting the good effected in the foreign and home fields; the churches formed; the souls converted; the number of children in Sabbath schools, &c.

In the evening the annual sermon was preached by Rev. C. B. Boynton of Cincinnati, in the First Baptist Church, where a large audience appeared to be much gratified. The text was Matt. 10th chap. 34th verse—"Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I come not to send peace, but a sword."

In introducing this subject, Mr. Boynton remarked that, if a system of government or morals really expressive of the character of God, is introduced into this world—a world which is the theatre of conflict between God and Satan—while true harmony will be the final, agitation and war must be the immediate result. This he considered the meaning of the text. In unfolding the idea which he had thus evolved, he proceeded by a course of forcible argumentation, to show 1st. That whenever, in the past, a religion truly reflecting the Divine character has been preached, commotion and conflict have been the most striking, and moral conquest and peace, though the ultimate, only the subsequent, and often the least obvious results. The examples and the preaching of the prophets, of Christ, of the apostles and of primitive Christian ministers, established this point. 2d. That whenever an impure Gospel, one failing to express the Divine character in all respects, to oppose all sin and maintain all righteousness, has been declared, an amnesty from violent hostilities has been the apparent, but defeat the actual result. The histories of the preaching of the Jesuits, of the efforts of a time-serving church, since the Reformation, and of the operations of Missionary Societies which have hesitated to rebuke such sins as slavery, polygamy, and caste, proved this position.

In applying his subject, the gentleman showed that this, though a period rife with time-serving religion and temporizing religious instrumentalities, is yet a time eminently fit for the propagation of an uncompromising Gospel, and that the present, though stormy, is seed-time for a glorious future.

The speaker considered the principles of the society he was addressing, truthful exponents of the divine character, and its plans just representatives of the true Gospel method. In conclusion, he exhorted his brethren of the society to maintain their organization, because both of its principles and of its adaptation to the necessities of the times, assuring them that to be steadfast was to succeed.

On Wednesday, the Association held two sessions in the State street church, when the following set of resolutions, presented by the committee to whom the report was committed, were read and discussed.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That in view of the increase of the resources, members, and missionaries of the Association, the conversion of the sinners, and the successful promulgation of the principles of Peace, Temperance, Freedom and Holiness, we are called upon by the God of Missions to be grateful for His continued smiles, to acknowledge our dependence upon His grace, and to consecrate ourselves, our property, and influence, more entirely to His service.

2. *Resolved*, That we are more than ever impressed with the importance of this Association, humble though it be in the sight of men in its origin and history, and with the necessity of its continuance and enlargement, believing that in principles similar to those it has put forth and endeavored to practice, is the life and prosperity of all missionary efforts, and all attempts to convert the world to Christ: and that we consider ourselves embarked in a permanent enterprise for the promotion of the missionary cause, which we believe to be agreeable to the mind of Christ, and adapted to the necessities of the world.

3. *Resolved*, That this Association, in the prosecution of its work, aims to promulgate the principles of Him who "came to preach deliverance to the captives," to "open the prison doors to them that are bound," to relieve the oppressed, to enlighten the ignorant, to abolish caste, and to elevate men to the enjoyment of equal rights; and that it feels bound to adopt and inculcate every righteous principle, which may in the providence of God be brought before the consideration of His people.

4. *Resolved*, That we regard it as a lamentable fact that the Missionary cause is by no means advancing relatively with the increase of wealth, learning, and intelligence; with improvements in the arts and sciences; with the facilities of commercial and worldly enterprise; and that the church is called upon by the principles of Christianity, and the moral wants of the age, to exhibit a more self-denying devotedness in things pertaining to the kingdom of the Redeemer, than is exhibited by the world in its pursuit after wealth and honor.

5. *Resolved*, That while the conversion of the world is an enterprise which demands a far greater outlay of property and a much stronger reinforcement of laborers, than has ever yet been witnessed, yet no amount of pecuniary resources, and no array of numbers, learning, talents, or influence, can be of the least value, without a spirit of humble reliance on God, fixed and unwavering adherence to Christian principles, and an intelligent application of these principles to all the duties, relations, and responsibilities of human life.

6. *Resolved*, That the only true method of effecting a reformation of the church, is to be found in a greater spirit of self-denial, non-conformity to the world, prayer, and consecration to God, with a supreme regard to His law; and that these necessarily receive the Divine approbation, manifested in the effusion of the Holy Spirit, the conversion of men, and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

7. *Resolved*, That in the practice and propagation of Christianity, and in all the responsibilities, labors, and duties of human life, the law of God is to be held paramount to all human compacts, constitutions, and statutes, the law above all laws, the source and the essence of all binding law; hence no wicked and unjust enactment is to be held binding upon the conscience, and no man is at liberty to assist in its execution, or to relax efforts in the discharge of any of the duties God has enjoined, in consequence of any legislative prohibition of them.

8. *Resolved*, That no duties of Christianity are more sacred and binding than those of remembering them that are in bonds as bound with them, of hiding the outcasts, of not betraying him that wandereth, of being a covert to him from the face of the spoiler, and of exercising hospitality and extending aid to the fugitive from unrighteous oppression.

9. *Resolved*, That our warm sympathies, prayers, and assistance, are due to those magnanimous men, who, in the exercise of their inalienable rights and the religion which it is our privilege to profess, practice, and propagate, have hazarded their liberties, and are now incarcerated, for no crime but that of obeying God, and showing mercy to the poor.

10. *Resolved*, That we believe the Christianity of the nation is about to be tested in view of the late act of Congress for the recovery of fugitive slaves, which appears equally at variance with the principles of this Association, the Constitution of the country, and the law of God; and that, as Christians, we do solemnly covenant with each other and our colored brethren, that we cannot obey it, nor any law that evidently contravenes the higher law of our Maker, whatever persecution or penalty we may be called to suffer.

The resolutions were adopted with great unanimity—officers for the new year were chosen—and the meeting was closed with solemn prayer to the God of missions.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the First Baptist Church, where, after prayer by Rev. S. W. Streeter, an attentive audience listened for nearly three hours to addresses by Mr. Bardwell, general agent of the Ojibue mission, Mr. Tefft, who is about to join the Mendi mission, Messrs. Boynton, Goodell and Miner. The meeting was closed by singing the Missionary Hymn and the Benediction. The most delightful harmony prevailed throughout all the meetings, the principles of the association were simply discussed, and a spirit of brotherly love, of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, seemed to fill all hearts; and a most marked determination to sustain this organization, established as the uncompromising opponent to all "organic" and other sins, was manifested.

OAK HALL, BOSTON,

Has become famed for its large and splendid stock of clothing, made up in every variety of style. Strangers visiting the city are recommended to call and make their purchases at prices which admit of no competition.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH:
A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER.

MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY, EDITOR.

The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every month, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, new type, and with tasteful embellishments.

Our object will be to make the paper an attractive companion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim to form their tastes. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery, Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children, we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their comprehension, about the important events of the present era. We know this is not usually done in such publications, but we think we do not mistake the taste or capacity of young people, when we suppose them to feel some interest in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the schoolroom, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to interest them on all great subjects connected with the well-being of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall receive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffering, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all wrong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just and pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the great Father and Benefactor of all.

We hope to succeed in adapting our paper to all ages of youth; so that while the elder brothers and sisters have a full share of our attention, the little ones shall not be forgotten. They are our special favorites, and shall be cared for accordingly.

To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as regular contributors to our columns, several well-known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the wants of Youth. Among them, we are at liberty to name—T. S. Arthur and Emma D. E. N. Southworth. In short, we hope to make the paper just such a "Friend" as young people will be glad to see, and sorry to part with.

As this Prospectus may reach many of the former friends and patrons of the "Youth's Monthly Visiter," a paper which we established and edited for nearly three years, at Cincinnati, we cannot forbear expressing the great pleasure it will give us to renew our former intercourse with them. The little children who then received the "Visiter" as a welcome guest, are now almost grown up men and women. But they will perhaps find some little brother or sister or cousin to whom they may introduce us as an old friend.

The first number will be issued on the first of November.

The terms will be—fifty cents a year for a single copy; five copies for two dollars; or, every person forwarding us four names, with two dollars, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

It is desirable that the names of subscribers be sent in with as little delay as possible. All communications must be addressed to—

MRS. M. L. BAILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Contents of No. 335.—Price, twelve and a half cents.

1. French Novels and Novelists.—*Dublin University Magazine.*
2. The House of Guise.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*
3. Grace Kennedy.—*Dublin University Magazine.*
4. British Relations with St. Domingo.—*Fraser's Magazine.*
5. My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*
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Poetry: Sea Side Sonnets; The Singer; May-Flowers; The Liberian Beacon; Blind Girl to her Sister.

Short Articles: Æronaut on Horseback; Foreign Relations of Great Britain; Transmarine Telegraph; Dwarf Trees; The Indian Games; Goethe Foundation.

☞ A New Volume has just commenced.

Washington, *December* 27, 1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by
E. LITTELL & CO.,
Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston.

☞ For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

CALIFORNIA.

For through passage to California, via Chagres, on the 1st, 11th, 13th, 26th, and 28th of every month, tickets and selected berths can be secured in advance on the most favorable terms at the Agency Office of the United States Mail Steamship Company, 179 Broadway, New York.

New arrangement Circulars distributed gratis. All who are going to California will find it to their interest to send for one. Address, postage paid,

ARNOLD BUFFUM & CO.

For the satisfaction of those to whom we are personally unknown, we refer to the following members of Congress:

Hon. John Otis, Maine	Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Pa
James Meacham, Vt.	S. P. Chase, Ohio.
John P. Hale, N. H.	Nath'l Albertson, Ia.
Horace Mann, Mass.	Wm. Sprague, Mich.
Loren P. Waldo, Conn.	John Wentworth, Ill.
Wm. H. Seward, N. Y.	Chs. Durkee, Wis.

Hon Thomas Corwin *Secretary U. S. Treasury.*

Oct. 10—1t

WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE.

Session of 1850–'51. *Chartered* 1849.

The First Winter Session of this Institution will commence on the First Monday of November, and continue four months.

The Chairs of the Faculty are arranged as follows:

STORM ROSA, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.

LANSING BRIGGS, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Homeopathy.

LEWIS DODGE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

HAMILSON L. SMITH, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.

EDWIN C. WITHEREL, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

JEHU BRAINERD, Professor of Physical Science.

CHARLES W. BELL, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Charter of the Western College of Homeopathic Medicine was granted by the Legislature of Ohio, during its session for 1849–'50. It confers all the rights and privileges usually possessed by Medical Colleges in the United States and, unlike many Colleges, it exists independent of any other institution, having in itself the power to confer degrees, and possessing a common seal.

The degrees are conferred by the Faculty and Trustees, upon the recommendation of the Faculty.

The amount of fees for the full course will be $55. Matriculation fee, $5—to be paid but once. Demonstrator's ticket, $5. Graduation fee, $20. Persons who have attended two full courses of lectures in other colleges are admitted to the full course in this Institution on the payment of $20. Graduates of respectable medical schools are permitted to attend the course on the payment of the matriculation fee only.

Good board, including room, light, and fuel, can be obtained from $2 to 2.50 per week. For further information, address

CHARLES D. WILLIAMS.
Dean of the Faculty.

☞ Cincinnati Times, National Era, Ohio Statesman, Albany Evening Journal, Pittsburg Gazette, and Chicago Tribune, each publish to the amount of $10, and send bills to the office of the *True Democrat* and also forward a copy containing the notice to the Dean of the Faculty.

☞ These papers will please call attention to the above editorially.

☞ *FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers*, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York. Office of the *Water Cure* and *Phrenological Journals.*

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Long & Byrn, No. 302 Baltimore street, corner of Liberty street, are now receiving and offer for sale on the most liberal terms an extensive and varied assortment of British, German, French, and Domestic Goods, adapted to the approaching season, consisting in part of—

Cloths—blue, black, brown, green, drab, and assorted colors.
Beaver Cloths—blue, black, and colored.
Pilot Cloths—blue, black, gray, mixed, and gentia blue.
Cassimeres—fancy and black.
Doeskins—superior style and finish.
Alpaccas—plain and figured black, mode, changeable, and fancy figured.
Mohair Lustres—plain and figured, black and fancy colors.
Delaines and Cashmeres—printed and plain colors.
Coburg, Thibet, and Lama Cloths.
Greco Baizes of various widths and qualities.
Flannels of various widths, qualities, and colors.
Ginghams—fancy, black, and white.
Prints—3-4, 7-8, and 4-4, foreign and domestic, neat and pretty styles.
English and Domestic Long Cloths.
Brown Cottons—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 12-4—a general assortment.
Ticks of various brands, and a great variety of other goods, all of which they offer as above, and most respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Aug 8—3m

THE AMERICAN REFORM MEDICAL INSTITUTION,
Of Louisville, Kentucky.

The General Assembly of the State of Kentucky passed an act chartering this College with ample powers, and the board of trustees have organized and appointed the following Faculty:

Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, *J. H. JORDAN, M. D.* Ticket, $15.

Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology, to be filled. Tickets, $15.

Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany, *C. J. CHILDS, M. D.* Tickets, $15.

Professor of General, Special, and Pathological Anatomy, Physiology, and Operative Surgery, *J. GILMAN, M. D.* Ticket, $15.

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, Physical Diagnosis, and Pathology, *J. BEEMAN, M. D.* Tickets, $15.

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, *A. H. BALDRIDGE, M. D.* Ticket, $15.

Professor of Legal Medicine and Natural History, *W. W. WALTERS, M. D.* Ticket $15.

Demonstrator of Anatomy and Pro-sector, to be appointed. Ticket, $5.

Matriculation fee, $5. Graduating fee, $25.

The Lectures will commence the first Monday in November next, and continue twenty weeks. It will be observed that the extraordinary length of the term brings the fee considerably lower than that of most other medical schools.

Those wishing further information will address (postpaid) *A. H. BALDRIDGE, M. D.*, Dean of the Faculty, at Louisville, Kentucky; or Prof. *J. H. JORDAN*, Dayton, Ohio; or Prof. *C. J. CHILDS*, Madison, Indiana.

Aug. 29—6t

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF CINCINNATI.

Chartered in 1845—*Session of* 1849–'50—*Matriculants*, 224—*Graduates*, 65.

The Sixth Winter Session of this College will commence on the first Monday of November, 1850, and continue four months. The chairs of the Faculty will be arranged as follows:

HORATIO P. GATCHELL, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Medical Chemistry and Cerebral Physiology.

LORENZO E. JONES, M. D., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

BENJAMIN L. HILL, M. D., Surgery and Obstetrics.

I. GIBSON JONES, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.

WILLIAM OWENS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgical Prosector.

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HOURS AT HOME.

BY THOMAS S. DONOHO.

God bless thee, Maye! This sultry afternoon,
Weary and sad of thought, I cast me down,
Resting, but sleeping not: so kind a boon
Then hopeless. Like a poor, beleaguered town,
Within my heart was sorrow meeting sorrow,
And none that ever dreamed of brighter morrow.

I closed mine eyes. Now softly through the room
I heard the careful steps of her I love;
And presently there spread a pleasant gloom
Around me, for the sun shone bright above,
Too bright for slumber Presently I knew
She stood, and gazed, and watched each breath I drew.

Then stole away so tenderly—one look,
A long and sweet one, as she passed the door,
Escaping with her newly opened book,
Her slow steps mounting to our chamber floor.
Of this a part I saw, and *felt* a part,
For love observeth, even from the heart!

Over my sorrows came the smile of peace,
As over stormy waves the sunset ray,
Till, less and less disturbed, at last they cease,
And calmly mirror back the golden day.
Over the deluge of my soul came love,
Bearing an olive-branch, like Noah's dove.

And then I fancied brighter time, and then
Distinctly rose a vine-clad cottage wall,
Far down the forest-winding of a glen,
And near the tinkling of a waterfall;
And this was all mine own, and *she* was here,
Making my happy state, O doubly dear!

And friends were mine, good friends, though only few,
Who shared, in summer days, my fragrant bower,
Or by my social hearth, in winter, drew,
While verse and story sped the pensive hour.
Not far the city lay: at Sabbath time,
Over the hills, we heard the church-bells chime!

What merry parties on the grassy plain!
What rambling rides among the bending trees!
Often with friends, but oft, and oft again,
Only dear Maye and I; the perfumed breeze
Waving her auburn curls, as gladsomely
Her proud steed bounded on, so wild and free!

On sprang our steeds, through sun and checkered shade,
Down the green vale, and up the gentle hill,
Or instantly, in full career, obeyed,
And stood with arching necks, waiting our will!
Dismounting, then we rested by a spring,
Drank the cool tide, and heard the linnet sing:

And watched the broad oak leaves that whirling fell;
And through the forest vista looked afar,
Talked quietly, and, loving all things well,
Came slowly homeward 'neath the evening star:
To pass, perchance, the early hours of night
With books that made the very darkness light!

We lived not for ourselves alone: we taught
Whate'er of wisdom and of good we knew,
And our reward was—only this we sought—
The grateful smile that often met our view,
The consciousness that children loved us more,
And old men, entering, blessed our cottage door!

In the lone forest sometimes would I stray,
And mid the inspirations breathing there,
Would let my thoughts pursue their music way,
Singing of all things bountiful and fair;
Trusting they should exist, and oft be read,
When he who wrote them slumbered with the dead.

Again, when desolate the wintry scene,
In the small book-room would we sit together,
Where some sweet page preserved our own world green,
Enchanting it beyond all gloomy weather:
Or, also there, would come the lightsome rhyme,
With which our hearts, forever young, kept time!

And this—I know not how it was—was *now;*
We were not old, but looking forward yet
Right trustfully, with calm, exalted brow,
To many joys, before our sun should set,
Nor fearing loss of all, when sank that light:
Do not the stars shine out to bless the night?

Such were my fancies, and the sweetest still
Were those that pictured *her* confiding soul,
Faithful and kind, confronting every ill;
And, where her tenderness could not control,
Soothing and cheering, by her angel love,
Parting the cloud, revealing Heaven above!

Her smiling face!—I woke! It was before me,
Smiling as I beheld it in my sleep:
And as so lovingly 'twas bending o'er me,
I gazed, I smiled; then could not choose but weep.
My strength returned, the storm that darkly lowered
Rolled back, by love's omnipotence o'erpowered!

Washington, October, 1850.

SUBSTANCE OF THE REMARKS OF MR. S. P. CHASE, OF OHIO, IN THE

Course of the debate in the Senate on his motion to strike out the second section of the Fugitive Slave Bill, August 24, 1850.

The bill providing for the reclamation for fugitives from service, and offered by Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, being under consideration, Mr. CHASE moved to strike out the second section, in these words:

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the superior court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the circuit courts of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties, conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the circuit courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by the third section of the act of Congress, approved February 12, 1793, in the preceding section of this act mentioned."

The first section authorized and required the commissioners of the circuit courts of the United States to act in the matter of surrendering fugitives from service, as the judges of the United States were required to act by the law of 1793—that is, examine claims to alleged fugitives from service, and, if satisfied as to the validity of the claims, to grant warrants of removal to the State from which the escape was made. It will be remembered that this act authorizes seizure without process, examination without opportunity of defence, trial without jury, and decision without appeal.

The motion of Mr. CHASE, therefore, was, in effect, to deny the right of the slaveholder to reclaim as a slave any person escaped into the Territories.

Mr. CHASE said: The object of the amendment is merely to conform the provisions of this bill to those of the Constitution. The Constitution provides that "no person held to service or labor in one *State*, under the laws thereof, escaping into *another*, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation *therein*, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up."

The terms of the Constitution confine the right of reclamation to persons escaping from one State into another State. This section extends this right, or rather a provision for the assertion of a right that does not exist, to the Territories. This is the reason why I ask that it be stricken out.

Messrs. BERRIEN of Georgia, BUTLER of South Carolina, and UNDERWOOD of Kentucky, objected to the amendment, relying on Southern doctrine as to the rights of slaveholders to hold slaves in the Territories.

Mr. BERRIEN said that the proposed amendment indicated a disposition "to do just what is absolutely required by the letter of the Constitution, and refuse that which the spirit of the Constitution rendered equally imperative." He insisted that Congress had ample power to make provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves; that the only difference between the States and the Territories was, "that, with regard to the States, the obligation is rendered imperative by the Constitution, but, with regard to the Territories, is rendered equally imperative by the principles of justice, and by the obligation of the United States Government to protect all the citizens of the United States in the undisturbed enjoyment of their property."

Mr. BUTLER insisted that the only reason for not referring to Territories, in the clause of the Constitution, was, that the framers of the Constitution took it for granted that the Territories were open to the immigration of slaveholders with their slaves as well as of other citizens with their property; and "never dreamed that slavery would be excluded, except by State Governments"

Mr. UNDERWOOD referred to the provision in the act of 1793, for the reclamation of slaves escaped into Territories, and relied on it as authority for the legislation now proposed. "We have exclusive jurisdiction," he said, "over the Territories. No other power can interfere there. And shall we refuse to do in a Territory, subject to our jurisdiction, that which the Constitution requires us to do in a State?"

Mr. CHASE. A few words in reply to the suggestions made by different gentlemen.

The Senator from Georgia thinks that we ought to legislate in conformity with the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution, and although the letter of the Constitution does not bind or authorize the General Government to return fugitive slaves escaped into the Territories, still we ought to assume a power beyond the Constitution, and legislate for that object. I suppose the decisions of almost every State in the Union, before which this question of slavery has come, have determined—so that it is not now a matter open to controversy—that slavery is a local institution; that a slave is reduced to the condition in which he is by force—force legalized by the law of the State in which slavery exists; and that when the slave passes beyond the jurisdiction in which that force is legalized, he ceases to be a slave, simply because the power to detain him in slavery does not accompany him. That is a doctrine held almost universally, and which has been asserted, throughout the Northern States especially, as one of the grounds upon which it would be safe to withhold the application of the Wilmot Proviso from the Territories. The argument has been, that if the slave passes from the jurisdiction of the State, in which he is held as such under the municipal law, into the Territories, he ceases to be a slave, because there is in them no authority by which he can be held. If that be true, if that be a valid argument, and we yet so legislate as to countenance the right of the master in or to the slave who passes out of a State into a Territory, it follows as a matter of course that to that extent we authorize the introduction of slavery into the Territories.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Will the Senator yield one moment? I wish to call his attention to the Ordinance of 1787——

Mr. CHASE, (in his seat.) I was just coming to that.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, (continuing) It says:

"There shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted."

But listen to what follows:

"*Provided, also,* That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed back by the person claiming his or her labor as aforesaid."

Now, it is a part of that celebrated Ordinance of 1787, a part of the very same sentence which contains that provision which the gentleman is so anxious to apply to all these cases. I think it ought all to go together, if it is to go at all. I am opposed to the application of the first part, and I think the residue ought to be applied.

Mr. CHASE. Perhaps, as compromises are in fashion, I might make a compromise with the Senator, by taking the whole of the Ordinance Proviso together. Would he consent to it?

Sir, I was saying, when the gentleman interrupted me, that if we, by our legislation, authorize or continue slavery in Territories, where the Constitution by its terms does not carry it, we do, to that extent, establish slavery there.

The doctrine of non-intervention has found much favor with a portion of the Democratic party. Within proper limits, and confined to the States, the doctrine is sound. Its application to the Territories also has been defended in the North, upon the ground that slavery cannot go beyond the jurisdiction of the State which maintains it; that the Government of the United States have no power to establish slavery; and therefore that it cannot be introduced into the Territories.

Now, sir, let us act upon some principle. If slaveholding is right in itself—if the relation which it establishes is, as some say, a relation founded in the law of Nature, like that of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward—if, also, the Constitution confers the power and imposes the duty of legislation for its maintenance upon Congress—then let all the protection be given to the institution which Southern gentlemen, however extreme, claim for it. Their claims, if these propositions be conceded to them, can hardly go beyond our duties. But if, on the other hand, slaveholding is condemned by the law of Nature, as the decisions, even of the Slave States, declare it is; if slavery is a local institution, created by State law, and dependent upon State law for its existence and continuance, let us act upon this principle as if we believed in it, and declare that slavery cannot be extended beyond State jurisdiction, and deny to its support the power of the National Government in the Territories.

No one contends that the fugitive-servant clause of the Constitution applies to slaves escaped into Territories. If Congress legislates for the surrender of such persons, the power to do so must be sought elsewhere. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. BERRIEN] finds it in the power of Congress to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property of the United States." He claims that this clause confers on Congress an unlimited power of legislation over the Territories. Others maintain that it confers no power of legislation at all. The correct opinion, I think, lies between these extremes. Congress has the power of legislation over the Territories; not an arbitrary, unlimited power, but one fixed and limited by the general principles of the Constitution. It does not authorize Congress to reduce anybody to slavery, or to authorize slavery in any way, or to any extent. If it did, there is no institution of arbitrary power which Congress might establish in the Territories. I deny, then, the existence of the unlimited power asserted for Congress. Of course I do not admit the inference deduced by the Senator from Georgia, from its assumed existence.

But the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD] refers to the Ordinance of 1787. A very slight examination will satisfy any thinking man that this Ordinance gives no countenance to the claim of power over this subject now made for Congress.

The original policy of this Government was against the extension of slavery. The patriots who framed the Constitution and framed the Ordinance—cotemporaneous acts—never anticipated the reclamation of slaves from Territories, under the Constitution. That instrument stipulated for the surrender of servants escaped from one *State* into *another*. The Ordinance provided for the surrender of servants escaped from the *original* States into the only Territory of the United States then existing. This provision was confined, it will be observed, to servants escaped from the *original* States. The Constitution and the Ordinance covered the ground intended to be covered. The Constitution provided for cases of escape *from a State into a State;* the Ordinance for cases of escape from *an original State* into territory northwest of the Ohio. Escapes from States into other Territories were left unprovided for, although the acquisition of other territories was certainly anticipated. The extinction of slavery itself was expected at no very remote period; and the last thing that the framers of the Constitution or Ordinance would have thought of would have been a provision looking to its perpetuity and indefinite extension. The Ordinance, then, affords no evidence of the existence, and no countenance to the exercise, of any such power as is now invoked.

The Senator from Kentucky also relies on the act of 1793 as a cotemporaneous exposition of the Constitution, and an authority in favor of the existence of the power. That act, indeed, provides for the surrender of fugitives escaped into Territories; and the exercise of the power, at so early a period, proves—so runs the argument—its constitutionality. But it must be remembered that the same Congress, by the same act, conferred judicial power on State magistrates, and this the Supreme Court has decided could not constitutionally be done. This fact nullifies the authority of this act, as a contemporaneous construction of the Constitution. The Congress which enacted it mistook their power as to State magistrates; they might as easily mistake their power as to the Territories.

The provisions relating to fugitives from service received, in fact, little consideration. The occasion of the act arose out of a demand by the Governor of Pennsylvania upon the Governor of Virginia for certain fugitives from justice. The demand was not complied with, and the Governor of Pennsylvania applied to the President, who laid the subject before Congress. Congress acted upon it. The primary object was to provide for the extradition of fugitives from justice. Southern gentlemen insisted on coupling with this provision clauses providing for the surrender of fugitives from service. The demand was acceded to, and the clauses were inserted, probably without much, if any, examination. They have been decided to be unconstitutional in part, and must be treated as without weight as authority in the present argument.

Mr. BUTLER spoke with some heat. He characterized the proposition of Mr. CHASE as "perverse" and "extravagant," and called for the yeas and nays, "as a commentary," he said, "upon notions avowed here, to see how many entertain them."

The yeas and nays being ordered,

Mr. BALDWIN of Connecticut expressed his dissent from the views of Mr. CHASE. "Whatever constitutional obligation," he said, "exists on the part of the United States in relation to the recapture and delivery of fugitive slaves escaping from one State to another does equally exist, in my opinion, in regard to a slave escaping into a Territory of the United States." He urged that the fugitive servant clause of the Constitution does not introduce or establish any slavery in the free States, but "simply recognises the existence of a legal *status* existing in the State from which the fugitive has escaped, by the laws of that State, which is not changed by what it deems a wrongful escape from the jurisdiction where those laws exist." And he asserted the power of providing for the surrender of slaves escaped into the Territories, on the ground that Congress, "having the supreme dominion over the Territories, has the power of fulfilling this stipulation according to the spirit of it, without any specific constitutional provision to confer that power, since they have jurisdiction over the Territories for all municipal purposes whatever."

Mr. CHASE replied: If assertion were argument, and denunciation proof, then, Mr. President, the positions I have taken might be affected in some degree by what has fallen from the Senator from South Carolina. It is quite easy to use epithets; but epithets prove nothing. It is very easy to say that a proposition is "extravagant" and "perverse;" but, after a gentleman has gratified his taste by such an application of terms, the proposition remains just as it was before. I should prefer to hear some argument in contravention of the position I maintain. I am, I trust, as open to conviction as any gentleman upon this floor—as little willing and as little likely to advance propositions which can justly be denominated "perverse" or "extravagant" as any other gentleman.

What have I said? That the common law prevails in this country as the rule of decision for the Federal courts and the State courts generally; except so far as it is controlled and modified by the Constitution of the United States. Does anybody deny that? If not, what have been the results of the application of the principle? By the courts of Louisiana, it has been held that a slave taken to France, and having set his foot upon that soil, though but for a moment, was no longer a slave; and, although he might be brought back to Louisiana, his freedom would remain. Such, also, were the earlier decisions in Mississippi. It may be, however, that the course of adjudication on this subject has undergone some modification there.

Now, what was the ground of those decisions? It was, as I said before, that common-law principle, or rather that principle of universal law, which affirms that slavery is local—is dependent upon the municipal law for its existence and continuance. Slavery is an institution of force, and not of right, as our law books teach—the private force of the master being made efficient and sufficient by the public force of the State. When, therefore, a person held as a slave passes beyond the jurisdiction within which public force can be invoked in aid of the private force which would subject him to slavery, he is no longer a slave. He is a man; and he is where the power which made him a slave cannot follow him. He is free, therefore. That is all there is of it; and that, it seems to me, is sound logic. It is a legitimate deduction from unquestionable premises. If gentlemen can show that the premises are unsound, or the conclusion erroneous, let them do so.

Now, sir, a few words in answer to the Senator from Connecticut. He thinks we may legislate for the extradition of slaves escaped into the Territories, although the clause of the Constitution, under which we act, does not extend to the Territories at all. Now, I ask the Senator where he finds constitutional power to enforce the surrender of slaves escaped into the Territories? What clause of the Constitution confers it? Will the Senator say that slaves passing or taken from one of the States into the Territories remain slaves? If he says that, I understand him. That is the modern Southern doctrine. Does he say that these persons, if fugitives from service, may be delivered up under the general power of Congress over the Territories? That, also, is a position which I understand. The point of difference between us would then be this: I maintain that Congress has no power to authorize or sanction slavery in the Territories, and that, inasmuch as all Territorial legislative power is derived from Congress, there can be, therefore, no Territorial slavery; while the Senator insists that a qualified right of the master to the slave, the right of reclamation, may be created by Congress in the Territories.

The Senator denies, however, that the condition of the person, thus liable to be surrendered, is slavery. He denies that the Constitution continues the condition of slavery in the case of a slave escaping from one State into another. He insists that the fugitive is not property in the non-slaveholding State. In that, as a legal proposition, I agree with him; but this will furnish no warrant for the legislation contemplated by the section which I propose to strike out. The opinion which the Senator and myself entertain has not yet received the sanction of the courts. Our opinion is not the law; quite otherwise. The Supreme Court, in the case of Pennsylvania *vs.* Prigg, decided that, as between States, the condition of the fugitive slave remains in all respects the same in the State into which he escapes as it was in the State from which he fled. This is the language of the court:

"The clause contains a positive and unqualified recognition of the right of the *owner in the slave*— * * puts the right to the service or labor on the same ground and to the same extent in every other State as in the State from which the slave escaped, and in which he was held to service or labor. If this be so, *all the incidents* of the right attach also. The owner must, therefore, have the right to seize and repossess the slave, which the local laws of his own State confer upon him, as *property*."

Now, we are or should be practical men. We should legislate upon facts and laws as we find them. The power under which the Senate must act in passing a bill for the surrender of fugitives from service is nowhere expressly granted by the Constitution, but is claimed by implication from this clause of compact, and the claim is sanctioned by a decision of the Supreme Court. We must take this whole decision together, if we desire to ascertain the consequences of the legislation which it asserts to be within the competency of Congress. This decision asserts that Congress, in providing for the surrender of a slave escaped, must regard him as property. If, then, Congress shall exercise this same power in regard to slaves escaped into Territories—a case not provided for in the Constitution—it must recognise, or rather authorize, the continuance in the Territories of the property relation between the master and the escaped slave. In the absence of legislation by Congress, a slave escaped into the Territories is free. There is no slavery there for any man, whencesoever or howsoever he may come. Congress intervenes; and there is slavery there—slavery unlimited in duration, unrestricted in extent, "with all the incidents" which attach to the condition as a property relation in the State from which the slaves come. Now, this slavery gets into the Territories by the legislation of Congress. If not, will the Senator explain how it gets there?

Why, sir, the very woman whose seizure and abduction gave rise to the case of Prigg *vs.* Pennsylvania, had children by a free husband, who never escaped from Maryland, but were born in Pennsylvania. And yet, as the mother was an escaping slave, and "all the incidents" of slavery attached to her, her children were carried off with her and sold to the slave-dealer. I do not say that this was lawful or constitutional—far from it; but it was sanctioned by the decision of the Supreme Court. That decision, though in my judgment wholly unwarranted by the Constitution, yet stands for law; and we must legislate as practical men, well knowing that, until reversed, it will stand for law.

If, then, Congress, by its legislation, creates the right of reclamation in a class of cases in which it is not given by the Constitution—if it continues the master's power over and his property in slaves escaped into Territories, as that power and property are held by the Supreme Court to be continued by the Constitution in and over slaves escaped into the States, does not Congress introduce slavery into the Territories? It seems to me that there can be but one answer to this question. I would hope, therefore, that the Senator from Connecticut might reconsider his opinion.

Mr. DAYTON, of New Jersey, admitted that "the clause in the Constitution speaks only of States;" but he thought that the case of the Territories, "if not within the letter, was within the spirit of the Constitution;" and that Congress should provide for the seizure and extradition of fugitives escaped into them. He said further:

The Senator from Ohio assumes the legal position that slavery is controlled by the common law, except where the common law is overridden by the Constitution. There is no controversy about that. There is no controversy about the fact that if a slave escape from a slave State into a free State or upon free soil, or even upon free territory, in common law that slave is free. But the question is whether, legislating in a spirit of good faith, we ought not to give to the South the fair benefit of this constitutional provision of the Constitution—whether we ought not to override the common-law principle. It seems to me that we ought to carry out the provisions of the Constitution in good faith; and if a fair trial, or what is in my judgment a fair trial, is given to the fugitive, I am willing to give the South the benefit of the redelivery everywhere and anywhere. But the Senator from Ohio says, "What power have you to legislate in this way?" The Constitution limits this power of legislation to slaves escaping into the several States. If the power comes from that general clause which gives the Government exclusive power to legislate for the Territories, certainly we have the power to pass a law upon this subject. Our power over the Territories is supreme. It covers this question as it covers all others. If it does not cover this question, pray let me ask my friend how he will vote for the Wilmot Proviso? If we can shut out slavery from the Territories, we can let it in, or order slaves to be delivered up in the Territories. We have supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the Territories. That is the legal position upon which we have stood all along. The only question was one of expediency—whether we should exercise it or not.

In answer, Mr. CHASE said: the Senator from New Jersey admits the general principle for which I contend that a slave escaping into free territory is free. But he says that we should deny to the escaped slave the benefit of this common-law principle—that we should, to use his own expression, "override" it. He claims that we have the constitutional power to do so in virtue of the general authority of Congress over the Territories. He insists that we may, if we choose, establish slavery in the Territories as fully as it is established in any State; or, to the limited extent of providing for the seizure and extradition, as slaves, fugitives from service escaped into them.

He asks how, if I do not admit this doctrine, I can vote for the Proviso? I will tell him. I deny the right of the General Government to establish slavery; but I affirm its right and duty to prohibit. A legislature may, I apprehend, be restrained from allowing the introduction within its jurisdiction of persons infected with the plague, and yet have full power to prohibit it.

The honorable Senator says, also, that good faith requires us to continue and protect the slaveholder's right in his slave so far as to enable him to follow him if he escapes into the Territories and bring him back. I am not insensible, I trust, to such an appeal. But when I am asked to assume an obligation not imposed by the Constitution, and to sanction by my vote the reduction of any person to slavery, I must be permitted to doubt whether good faith requires any such action from me. I am unwilling to make a supplement to the Constitution, for the sake of erecting a bulwark for slavery. I am unwilling to go beyond the *positive requirements* of the Constitution for that object. I do not believe it to be right. It is not, in my judgment, a case for the exercise of discretion.

The gentleman upon the other side of the chamber, admits the general principles upon which I stand, in respect to slavery; but they deny the justness of my conclusions, and insist that they ought not, under the Constitution, to be applied to the Territories. I have the misfortune to differ from them. I think that principle, right in themselves, ought to be applied wherever applicable.

Mr. BALDWIN made some further remarks in vindication of his positions.

Mr. YULEE, declared that he felt little interest in the bill, believing that no law which could be passed could have much effect. He referred to the Convention of fugitive slaves, and their friends in session, at that moment, in the State of New York, and read an extract from their address to the slaves in the Southern States.

Mr. DODGE of Iowa replied to Mr. YULEE, and read as an offset to the address to the slaves "the act to regulate blacks and mulattoes" passed by the Legislature of Iowa.

Mr. CHASE then said:

I desire merely to recall the Senate to the real question under consideration. The remarks and extracts of the Senator from Florida, [Mr. YULEE,] and the law of Iowa read by Mr. DODGE, are equally wide from the simple question which is before us; which is whether we will strike from this bill for the recapture of fugitive slaves, the provision for the seizure and surrender of such persons, when they shall have escaped into the Territories of the United States.

The question being then taken upon Mr. CHASE's amendment, it was rejected, as follows:

YEA—Mr. Chase,

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Butler, Cass, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, Winthrop and Yulee—41.

LIST OF ACTS PASSED BY THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Public acts which originated in the Senate.

An act to enable the state of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the "swamp lands" within their limits.

An act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile.

An act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from service of their masters;" approved February 12th, 1793.

An act to reduce the minimum price of the mineral lands in the Lake Superior district in Michigan and in the Chippewa district in Wisconsin.

An act to authorize notaries public to take and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments in certain cases.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the better organization of the District Court of the United States within the State of Louisiana," approved the 3d of March, 1849.

An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States.

An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil of the 27th day of January, 1849.

An act authorizing the negotiation of treaties with the Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, for the extinguishment of their claims to lands lying west of the Cascade mountains, and for other purposes.

An act to increase the rank and file of the army and to encourage enlistments.

An act to increase the commissariat of the United States army.

An act to reduce and define the boundaries of the military reserve at St. Peter's river, in the Territory of Minnesota, and to secure the rights of the actual settlers thereon.

An act for the admission of the State of California into the Union.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March 2d, 1799.

An act giving the assent of the United States to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the December session, 1844, chapter 287.

An act giving the assent of Congress to the leasing of a portion of the margin of the Black Warrior river for the purposes therein mentioned.

An act to provide for the printing of the Annual Report upon Commerce and Navigation.

An act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the District Courts.

An act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah.

An act to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

An act to regulate the terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Ohio.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States."

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to amend, in the cases therein mentioned, the 'act to regulate the duties on imports and tonage.'"

An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from the British North American Provinces to lade and unlade at such places in any collection district of the United States as he may designate.

An act to create additional collection districts in the State of California, and to change the existing district therein, and to modify the existing collection districts in the United States, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for extending the laws and the judicial system of the United States to the State of California.

An act to authorize the appointment of Indian agents in California.

An act making appropriations for lighthouses, lightboats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.

An act to extend the port of New Orleans.

An act to repeal so much of the act approved 11th of August, 1848, as extends the provisions thereof to Macao.

Joint resolution limiting the expense of collecting the revenue from customs for the present fiscal year.

Joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the manuscript of the Farewell Address of George Washington.

Joint resolution for binding the public documents.

Joint resolution for restoring the settlement of the "three months' extra pay" claims to the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Joint resolution relative to the payment of dividends or interest on war bounty scrip.

Joint resolution expressing the condolence of Congress for Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor.

Joint resolution to amend a resolution approved on the 10th of August, 1850, relative to the payment of dividends or interest on war bounty scrip.

Joint resolution relating to the publication of the laws of the United States.

Joint resolution relative to the public printing.

Private Acts which originated in the Senate.

An act in relation to donations of land to certain persons in the State of Arkansas.

An act for the relief of Joseph P. Williams.

An act providing for the examination and settlement of claims for land at the Saut Ste. Marie, in Michigan.

An act for the relief of Conrad W. Faber, Leopold Bierwith, and Theodore Vietor.

An act to enable the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to hold certain property for the purposes therein recited.

An act for the relief of John Mitchell.

An act for the relief of Captain Nathan Adams, of Tennessee.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of D. A. Watterston."

An act for the relief of Leuright Browning.

An act to authorize Thomas Ginnalty to hold and transmit certain real estate.

Joint resolution directing the accounting officers of the Treasury to adjust the account of Newton Lane, late pension agent at Louisville.

Joint resolution to extend the provisions of a "joint resolution for the benefit of Frances Slocum and her children and grandchildren, of the Miami tribe of Indians," approved March 3, 1845, to certain other individuals of the same tribe.

Joint resolution for the settlement of accounts with the heirs and representatives of Colonel Pierce M. Butler, late agent for the Cherokee Indians.

And another joint resolution of precisely the same title.

Public Acts which originated in the House of Representatives.

An act to provide for recording the conveyances of vessels and for other purposes.

An act to continue in force an act therein mentioned, relating to the port of Baltimore.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled an act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

An act to make further appropriations for public buildings in the Territories of Minnesota and Oregon.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1851.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1851.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851.

An act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851.

An act granting bounty lands for certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.

An act to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands.

An act making appropriations for the payment of Navy pensions for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1851.

An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851.

An act authorizing the Legislative Assemblies of Minnesota and Oregon Territories to prolong their next annual session to a period of ninety days.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1851.

An act to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1850.

An act to establish certain post-roads in the United States.

An act to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for pay and mileage of Members of Congress for the present session.

An act to provide for carrying into execution in further part the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution instructing the Secretary of State to furnish the State of Alabama duplicates of the books and documents heretofore supplied by Congress, and which were destroyed by the recent burning of the State Capitol of said State.

Joint resolution to supply the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota with the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition.

Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to accept and attach to the Navy two vessels offered by Henry Grinnell, Esq., of New York, to be sent to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

Private acts which originated in the House of Representatives.

An act for the relief of William Paddy.

An act to extend the privilege of franking letters and packages to Sarah Polk.

An act for the relief of William B. Crews.

An act to refund the fine imposed on the late Dr. Thomas Cooper, under the sedition law, to his heirs.

An act for the relief of Jesse Sutton.

An act for the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

An act for the relief of Brown and Tarbox.

An act for the relief of Richard H. Barrett.

An act for the relief of Benjamin P. Smith.

An act for the relief of Camfield Averill.

An act for the relief of Eliphas C. Brown.

An act for the relief of Skelton Felton.

An act for the relief of Winthrop S. Harding.

An act for the relief of Smith and Hersey.

An act for the relief of Jacob Zimmerman.

An act for the relief of Sarah Jane West.

An act for the relief of Thomas Dennis.

An act for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company.

An act to grant a register to the barque Royal Saxon.

An act for the relief of Al-lo-lah and his legal representatives, and their grantees.

An act authorizing the issuing of a register to the barque Cornwallis.

An act for the relief of James T. Shackleford.

An act to grant the franking privilege to Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor.

An act for the relief of William Maxwell, late Marshal for the district of Georgia.

An act for the relief of Isaac Seymour.

An act to grant a register to the barque James Patton, jr., now the Grenadian barque Bogota.

An act for the relief of Charles Stuart.

An act for the relief of William Whicher.

An act for the payment of a company of Indian volunteers.

A joint resolution granting old brass guns to the Jackson Monument Committee.

A joint resolution relating to the equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson.

A joint resolution for the relief of the children of Sarah Stokes, deceased.

A joint resolution explanatory of certain acts therein mentioned.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected *Resident Physician*, in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.

Having made various improvements, this Institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and *practical experience* in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissnitz, the founder of the Hydropathic system,) and for several years past *in this country*, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to
SAMUEL WEBB, *Secretary*.
Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir, containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the *rising douche* (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination. May 30.

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BIRNEY & PEIRCE, *Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public.*

JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take depositions, acknowledgment of deeds, and to administer oaths and affirmations, by appointment of the Governors of

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Special attention given to collections and to the taking of depositions.
Office, No. 114 Main street. July 25.

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AGENTS *for procuring Patents in the United States and foreign countries.*

They prepare Specifications and Drawings of new inventions, and transact all business connected with their profession.

They will revise and attend to the reconsideration of those applications which have been rejected by the Commissioner of Patents, either on account of a defective specification and drawing, or the presentation of an improper claim.

Persons residing at a distance may procure all necessary information respecting the patentability of their inventions, may have their applications for patents made in proper form, and may obtain patents, without incurring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington, by writing to the subscribers.

Models can be safely sent to us by the Expresses
Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.
Letters must be post paid.
Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.
P. H. WATSON.
July 18. E. S. RENWICK.

OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND,
THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF
THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

OLD Dr. Townsend is now about seventy years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the genuine original "*Townsend Sarsaparilla.*" Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful healing power. This

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles, by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the *Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla*. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root which give to it all its value. The

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla

is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *Consumption, Dyspepsia*, and *Liver Complaint*, and in *Rheumatism, Scrofula*, and *Piles, Costiveness*, all *Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches*, and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestion, from acidity of the stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of *fluor albus* or whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swooning, epileptic fits, convulsions, &c.

Is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

because of one *Grand Fact*, that the one is *Incapable of Deterioration* and

Never Spoils,

while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on eruptions of the skin, scald head, salt rheum, erysipelas, white swelling, fever-sores, and all ulcerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rheumatism, but a sour, acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P. Townsend!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla* is an *Imitation* of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's *Fermenting Compound*.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man—what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the *agents of disease*, instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has *sought* and *found* the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy,

within the reach, and to the knowledge, of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal!

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LARD FOR OIL.

LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lard. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
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BENNETT'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one door west of Gilman's Drug Store.

THE citizens of Washington and strangers visiting the city are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just opened a gallery as above, which he has fitted up in elegant style, with all the latest improvements, including

AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT,

and is now prepared to take pictures of all sizes, single or in groups, which his long experience and great success embolden him to say will be pronounced by competent judges fully equal to any specimens of the phonographic art ever produced in the United States.

Cabinet pictures, measuring eleven by fourteen inches, taken at short notice; also, crayon and enamelled Daguerreotypes.

Pictures taken equally well in cloudy as in fair weather.
Perfect satisfaction warranted in all cases.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens. N. S. BENNETT.
Jan. 31—1y

ST. LAWRENCE EXCHANGE,

POTSDAM, New York. *SILAS HICOCK*, Proprietor.
Aug. 29—tf

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WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new building, State street, opposite south door of State House.
Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to Jan. 28

BOSTON "NATIONAL ERA" AGENCY,
No. 3 *Cornhill.*

THE *National Era* comes from Washington to this office by Express, and is delivered by carriers in any part of the city proper, at $2 75 a year, *free of postage;* single copies, six and a quarter cents.

Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberty Movement, during the first session of Congress under the new Administration, when questions of the most thrilling importance must be decided.

Subscriptions and renewals respectfully solicited by
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V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent for the *National Era*, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets.

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Bills of exchange and bank checks on most of the principal cities of the Union bought and sold at the best rates.

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Nov. 15—tf

WHEELAN & WOOD,

WHOLESALE *and Retail Boot and Shoe Manufacturers*, sign of the *BIG RED BOOT*, No. 39 Lower Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore street, Cincinnati—Dealers in *Boots, Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats*, &c.
J. P. WHELAN.
May 23—1y A. WOOD.

JUST PUBLISHED,

REPLY to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart on Hon. John Jay, and an Examination of his Scriptural Exercises, contained in his recent pamphlet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution" By William Jay. An octavo pamphlet in a neat cover. Price 6 cents For sale by
Aug. 1. WM. HARNED, 61 John street, N. York.

HOOKER & HAWLEY,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Connecticut. JOHN HOOKER.
Sept. 12—1y JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Bailey, and published at Washington, can be had at the *Boston Agency for the National Era*, 3 Cornhill. Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, free of postage, 75 cents. GEORGE W. LIGHT,
Nov. 25. 3 Cornhill. Boston.

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY,
No. 3 *Cornhill, Boston.*

ESTABLISHED to aid the circulation of all *USEFUL PUBLICATIONS* issued in the United States Orders for Books or Periodicals executed promptly, and at the most reasonable rates.

THE NATIONAL ERA comes from Washington to this Agency by Express, and is delivered by carriers in any part of the city proper, at $2.75 a year, *free of postage;* single copies 6 1-4 cents Price, by mail, $2.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH, a new and attractive monthly journal for Youth, edited by Mrs BAILEY, and published at Washington, also comes by Express to this Agency. Price, delivered in Boston, *free of postage*, 75 cents a year; by mail, 50 cents.
June 6. G. W. LIGHT & CO.

BOSTON FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL,

CONDUCTED by the Female Medical Education Society, incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature The fifth term will commence November 6, 1850, and continue three months. Those who desire can attend exclusively to Midwifery, with its collateral branches Tuition, $25.
Board in the city to be had at $2 a week.
SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary,
Sept. 26—3t 17 Cornhill.

GUNDRY'S CINCINNATI MERCANTILE COLLEGE,

Apollo or Museum Building, northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE attention of the Public is respectfully called to the course of studies prescribed at this institution, for the purpose of qualifying *Young Men* in a thorough practical manner for the duties of the counting house and for business pursuits generally.

The design of the institution is to impart such information as will make practical men and scientific accountants for any and every department of business.

The prominent subject of study is, *Double-Entry Book-Keeping;* or, in other words, the science of accounts, in its adaptation to every variety of transactions that can possibly arise in the operations of Trade, whether wholesale, retail, commission, banking, manufacturing, jobbing, or any other form of business.

In order to qualify those who enter this institution in a superior manner for the responsible duties of commercial life, lectures on commercial law are given in connection with the science of book keeping. Lectures on the general laws of trade, as contained in the best treatises on banking and political economy, have also been lately introduced with great advantage and success.

Students are (in addition) made familiar with general mercantile forms and phraseology, or what may be termed the literature of commerce, including commercial letters of all descriptions.

It will be the assiduous endeavor of the Principal to make those who attend this institution good practical penmen—a *sine qua non* to those wishing to enter the arena of trade.

A complete course of calculations is included in the exercises.

Terms for the full course - - - - $40 00

☞ Instruction is given individually; thus gentlemen can enter at any time.

☞ The institution being chartered, students on graduating receive a diploma, signed by a board of mercantile and legal gentlemen.

☞ The time requisite to complete the course averages from six to twelve weeks.

The undersigned has at much labor and expense collected a library of standard works, both American and foreign, on the above subjects, as well as obtained such practical information from real business as is deemed important or useful, and has also been enabled, from long experience as a teacher, to greatly improve and simplify the mode of imparting this kind of instruction. He thus flatters himself that those who patronize this institution from the inducements held out, will have their expectations more than realized.
Sept. 19—3m JOHN GUNDRY, Principal.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

THE *American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared expressly for it, illustrating the escape of Henry *Box* Brown, a scene at Washington, and the kneeling Slave Mother Besides the *Calendar*, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1851, and the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanac contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical articles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

For one thousand copies - - - -	$20 00
For one hundred copies - - - - -	2 50
For one dozen copies - - - - - -	40
For a single copy - - - - - - -	05

The friends of the cause are earnestly invited to co-operate in giving a wide circulation to the Almanac, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred Almanacs packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. This mode of conveyance is better than the post office, as *every Almanac* sent by mail, whatever the distance, costs two and a half cents.

A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made; and books and pamphlets can be sent with the Almanacs, without much, if any, additional expense

Orders, *enclosing payment*, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to
WILLIAM HARNED, *Agent*,
Aug. 8—6t No. 61 John street, New York City.

N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but to diffuse useful information.

DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Xenia, Ohio,

WILL take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits, and protestations, in town or country; is agent for the *National Era*, the *Union Mutual Life Insurance Company*, the *American Live Stock Insurance Company;* and will attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to selling, leasing, and renting real estate.
☞ Office—Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—corner room.
Sept. 19—1y

JOHN W. NORTH,

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory.
Oct. 11.—y

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,
In Quart Bottles.

FOR purifying the blood, and for the cure of *Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.*

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, combined and concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy. Experiments were made in the manufacture of this medicine, until it was found it could not be improved. Accordingly, we find it resorted to almost universally in cases of scrofula, liver diseases, salt rheum, general prostration of the vital powers, and all those tormenting diseases of the skin, so trying to the patience and injurious to the health. It is a tonic aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the *stomach*, the *circulation*, and the *bowels;* and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of *three* different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time, through the instrumentality of *this one* remedial agent. There are many ways of relieving pain for the time being, but there is only one way of removing disease. No palliative, no anodyne, no topical application, will remove it. It must be attacked at its source, in the fluids of the body, which convey the poison to the localities where it is developed in inflammation, sores, ulcers, tumors, abscesses, glandular swellings, &c., as the case may be.

These fluids must be reached, acted upon, purified, by some powerful agent. Such an agent is *Sand's Sarsaparilla*, which gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, and at the same time restores their vigor and tone Its great merit is, that it meets and *neutralizes* the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising. Each new case in which it is applied furnishes in the result a new certificate of its excellence; and we have only to point to the accumulated testimony of multitudes who have experienced its effects, to convince incredulity itself of its real value.

Lieutenant Miller, of the army, has kindly sent us the following letter from California:

MONTEREY, JANUARY 18, 1850.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to try its effects, and that they may be benefited as I have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overland route, about the 1st of October last. A few days after, I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sarsaparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely. With high regards, yours, &c.,
J. H. MILLER, U. S. A.

Here is another, nearer home:

NEW YORK, JANUARY 8, 1850.

Messrs. Sands:

GENTLEMEN: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease, I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return, I was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great prostration of strength that followed, with the protracted difficulty of respiration, I am entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I consider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as at present. Very gratefully, yours,
S. E. SAYMORE.

Read the following, from

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 12, 1849.

Messrs. Sands:

GENTLEMEN: I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsaparilla, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, FERMIN GROUPAZ.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by *A. B. & D. SANDS*, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5. Aug. 8—3m